The New-York Times.

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THE DISUNION QUESTION.

Important from the National Capital.

A CONGRESSIONAL QUORUM PRESENT.

Plans of the Secessionists and Counter Plans of the Union Men.

Recommendations of the President's Message.

A UNION SPEECH BY SENATOR DOUGLAS.

Advices from Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee, Missouri, and Elsewhere.

OUR TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

A CONGRESSIONAL QUORUM PRESENT—PLANS OF THE SECESSIONISTS — THE APPROPRIATION BILLS—STRENGTH OF THE UNION SENTIMENT—PACIFIC RAILROAD — TARIFF — PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 2.

A quorum of both branches of Congress is present, and business will therefore commence at once. All the New-England, Pennsylvania, and nearly all the Western, New-York and Cotton State members have arrived. Senators CHESNUT and HAMMOND are not here, and will not be. South Carolina will not reappoint them nor choose successors.

There are two lines of policy marked out and discussed in political circles respecting the course to be pursued by the Republican and Democratic Parties in Congress at the opening of the present Session. Among the Republicans, one is to propose compromises, and make leading conciliatory speeches, as mentioned in the dispatches yesterday; the other to maintain silence and allow the South to speak, and, if possible, let the two parties from the South discuss the matter themselves, and settle it among themselves exclusively.

The Union Party in the South is strongly represented on the floor of Congress, and they having all their interests involved, can speak freely, and without fear of provoking their opponents. But it is feared that the Southern men, both for purposes of intimidation and effect, will pursue exactly the same line of policy, keeping silence and declaring, in the language of their leading orators, that "the time for words is past—they desire and intend immediate, uncompromising action." The Union men of the South, however, will not permit this on the part of either party. They have determined to call for prompt explanations, and a settlement of the present difficulties between the North and the South, and will put both sections on the defensive, thereby making them speak. Such I find to be the opinions of leading men with whom I have conversed.

It begins to look as though a majority of the Republicans would compromise in any honorable way; but KEITT, of South Carolina, says distinctly that South Carolina will not compromise except upon her own terms; that she will not yield an iota; that she desires separation, peaceably if she can, forcibly if she must."

All the Republicans I have talked with say they will not yield the right to take Slavery into the Free Territories; if it comes to that issue alone, all the Cotton States may go and welcome; neither will they yield the reopening of the African Slave-trade, nor the right of Mr. LINCOLN to the unanimous support of the country, and to make up his Cabinet as he sees fit, without explanation or reservation.

I am satisfied that they will stand firm and unflinchingly by their party and principles, although the fact stares them in the face that the Cotton States will, beyond doubt, attempt a rupture and nullification. Everyone looks sober, in view of the great events which must probably soon transpire.

Many gentlemen think the present session will not continue three weeks. This is not plausible, however, as supposing all the Southern members retire, there will still be a quorum, and business will proceed.

A resolution, already prepared, will be thrust in at the earliest moment, declaring the right of a State to secede at will. The preamble sets forth the grievances put upon the South by the North, and the necessity for an independent Government. The whole subject will thus be opened. It is urged by some, however, that the movement is undignified, and it may be abandoned. The resolution would be overwhelmingly rejected, and the South Carolina members would then withdraw. It is not yet settled who shall introduce it. No State will vote unanimously for secession but South Carolina. An attempt will be made by the Republicans to get the Appropriation bills through first. Several gentlemen advise the withholding of the pay of members until these bills pass. Mr. SHERMAN, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, is fully prepared to press them.

Several persons appeared yesterday sporting the cockade and Palmetto, although most of those possessing them have sense enough to carry them in their pockets. The new badge to be worn on the coat is a silver Palmetto with a blue background. It is neat and showy.

Mr. LEACH, of North Carolina, says his State will stand by the Union under all circumstances.

Mr. BOULIGNY, of Louisiana, says all his correspondence indicates undivided Union sentiments, and that the North can no more repeal their obnoxious measures under threats, than the South can remain in the Union under force.

Messrs. ANDERSON, of Missouri, ADAMS, of Kentucky, and BURNETT, of Kentucky, are strongly Union.

Messrs. NELSON and ETHERIDGE say that Tennessee cannot be forced out except by actual Northern aggression.

It is stated on the best authority that Messrs. COBB and THOMPSON have instigated the reports that they were going out of the Cabinet to keep themselves before the public, and attract attention from the condition of the Treasury. COBB'S Report is not ready. He can no longer cover up his miserable failure, except by a new loan, and, in the present condition of affairs, it is doubtful if the loan would be taken.

The Republicans have generally decided to maintain silence as to secession, as it cannot properly be discussed until some action affords a cause for it.

The Pacific Railroad Committee are ready to vote two lines of road—one Central, and the other extreme South. This may have some conciliating effect.

A revised tariff bill has been prepared during the recess by several gentlemen well acquainted with the subject.

The "Marseillaise" has been adopted as the air of the revolutionists, with the hope, probably, of exciting the sympathy and friendship of the French people.

The nullifying acts in the Georgia Legislature are creating a reaction against them here. Some of the Georgia members of Congress will press the Governor of Georgia to veto them.

The friends of the Revolutionary members of the Cabinet report that the President has greatly modified his Message to gratify them. If so, it will be Janus-faced—to be interpreted favorably by both sections. Mr. BUCHANAN'S friends deny it.

Messrs. DOUGLAS, BRECKINRIDGE, KEITT, Speaker PENNINGTON, SUMNER and TRUMBULL have been overwhelmed with visitors since their arrival.

The South American and the Union members of Congress will meet to-morrow night, to consult, and if possible, to contrive some method of settling the difficulties. Mr. CRITTENDEN will be the moving genius, Messrs. BRIGGS and CARTER will be present. A compromise measure will probably be agreed upon, and strong Union resolutions will be adopted. The constitutional provisions and the Fugitive Slave law will be reaffirmed.

A report is current that Senator SEWARD will speak soon.

Mr. DOUGLAS' announcement, that he has buried all animosities and is ready to speak and act for the Union, has drawn about him many of his old enemies, as well as his friends.

Secretary COBB absolutely refuses to disburse any money except in part pay of the members.

Mr. BURLINGAME is in town, and is warmly greeted by all his friends from all sections.

LATER.—There is a proposition to-night, originating with the Union men, that that portion of the President's Message, which relates to the sectional difficulties shall be submitted to a committee of one from each State, to arrange and settle upon an adjustment, and that their decision shall be accepted and considered as final.

The Union Americans met to-night, and discussed the present condition of affairs. They adjourned until to morrow night, without any definite action.

The Republicans have decided upon no caucus yet, not deeming one necessary until some action of their opponents shall afford occasion.

Mr. SHERMAN, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, says he shall recommend the cutting down of the appropriations to the lowest figure, giving nothing except that which is absolutely necessary, on account of the deplorable condition of the Treasury.

The result of the session to-morrow is anxiously awaited by the Southern Union men, who, with the Republicans, will take no action until further developments from the revolutionists. P.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

The South Carolina delegation are all here, and will hold a conference to-night to determine whether or not they will take their seats to-morrow. The probability is that they will decline doing so, as their State is unrepresented in the Senate. It seems to be desirable that there should be some one present in each House, to have the action of the State, and have the ordinance read annulling the act ratifying the Constitution, but in view of the resignation of Messrs. CHESNUT and HAMMOND, it may be that the Representatives will decline acting. Messrs. MILES and KEITT will be members of the State Convention, and hence would be necessarily absent.

The Southern members are remarkably calm, and those from the Cotton States are evidently delighted with the prospect of an early disruption of the Government. They say that the hour for settlement has passed, and if the North should repeal all their Personal Liberty bills, and give the South *carte blanche* to write as many clauses in the Constitution as they pleased, they would reject the offer, claiming that the States which would not respect the provisions of the present Constitution, would not hesitate to violate any new provisions inserted.

If the South Carolina members do take their seats until their State acts, when they leave the representatives of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Florida, will all, with perhaps two exceptions, go with them. There is no doubt whatever of the secession of each of these States independently, and it seems to be pretty well understood that the new Government will fix a temporary capital at Huntsville, Ala., or Atlanta, Ga., until Virginia and Maryland join them, when it will be again fixed at Washington.

It is understood this evening that Mr. SEWARD will address the Senate at an early day this week, and offer a series of resolutions declaratory of State Rights, in which he will propose embodying the Missouri Compromise line in the Constitution. The Republicans are much divided in sentiment, some approving and many disapproving of what is understood among them as being Mr. SEWARD'S intention. The Southern men, on the other hand, laugh at the idea of Mr. SEWARD'S laying down a platform for them.

Members from Virginia, Maryland, and several from Kentucky, boldly declare that nothing short of a disbanding of the Republican Party can arrest the dissolution of the Union, and many of them repudiate all efforts at a settlement.

The President's Message will not be delivered to Congress until Tuesday. It will deny the right of secession under the Constitution—a right which no one claims—but will admit that there is no power in the Constitution to force a State to remain in the Confederacy, should one secede; and further, it declares that he would veto any force bill which Congress might pass. Mr. BUCHANAN does not recommend a General Convention of the States, but suggests, only, that such a Convention might concert measures to restore quiet to the country. This you may rely on, and the Message itself will prove me correct.

Judge ELMORE, and not Mr. YANCEY, has been appointed by the Governor of Alabama to confer with South Carolina. Judge E. is as ultra a secessionist as Mr. YANCEY, and will pledge the withdrawal of Alabama in forty-eight hours after the meeting of the State Convention.

The impression of the Southern members is, that secession will be declared to take immediate effect, and not to be prospective in its operation.

The object in not sending the Message to Congress until Tuesday, as declared by Mr. BUCHANAN, is to allow time for some active, zealous and well directed plans to be completed by the most prominent leaders on both sides, now in the course of arrangement, in which Hon. JOHN COCHRANE is actively engaged. Some believe that a plan of permanent reconciliation will come from a committee on both houses, to be composed of a Senator and a Representative of each State, chosen by the respective State delegations, and the names to be handed to the Speaker of the House, and the President of the Senate. To this Committee it is proposed to submit the President's Message, without debate. It is believed that this Committee will report an amendment to the Constitution within a few days, which will be satisfactory to conservative men in all sections, and on which this great confederation may stand more firmly than ever before.

Secretary COBB has agreed to retire from the Cabinet soon after the message shall go to Congress, as intimated in my dispatch some days ago. His friends desire him to remain where he is until the message is finally disposed of by Mr. BUCHANAN. Then, in obedience to his wishes, he will resign, and JAMES T. SOUTTER, Esq., President of the Bank of the Republic, New-York, will probably succeed him. If the plan of reconciliation proposed be successful, Mr. COBB may not retire.

The reception of Senator DOUGLAS last evening was highly flattering, several thousand persons and three fine bands of music being out on the occasion. He ignores all divisions in the ranks of Union men, and says that the Union "must and shall be preserved." Q.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 1.

The Douglas and Johnson Association and other citizens, numbering some two thousand, waited on Judge DOUGLAS at 9 o'clock this evening, accompanied by the Marine Band of the Association, and complimented him with a serenade.

Judge DOUGLAS was welcomed back to Washington in a few felicitous remarks by Mr. JOHN F. ENNIS, President of the Association, after which Judge DOUGLAS was introduced and received with tumultuous applause.

In the course of his remarks, Judge DOUGLAS said, that to be thus welcomed by those who knew him so well, inspired him with new energies in his public efforts. He referred with pride to the fact that during the past canvass, he had been able to avow his sentiments in all parts of the country, in the North, South, East and West. From Bangor to Missouri he had advocated the principle of equal rights, equal justice and equal protection to all citizens. He believed the perpetuity of the Republic depended upon the triumph of the principle of non-intervention. He said the Federal Government had no power to interfere with Slavery anywhere except in causing the return of fugitive slaves agreeably to the law and Constitution. He held the Fugitive Slave law to be binding upon all good citizens; and if it had been carried out in good faith the Republic would not now be in peril and danger. Referring to Hon. A. H. STEPHENS' late speech, Judge DOUGLAS said he indorsed every sentiment it contained, and it inspired him with the hope that there was a party yet strong enough to save the country. He accepted the Georgia Platform in all its features. The Personal Liberty bills should never have been upon the statute books of any State. He believed Congress had power to remove all obstructions to the Fugitive Slave law, whether resulting from State or any other legislation. Judge DOUGLAS remarked he had said nothing during the canvass that did not meet the approval of his conscience. He urged all Union men, all Constitution-loving men, to sink their bickerings and unite to save the country first, and quarrel, if they pleased, afterwards. Mr. LINCOLN having been elected according to the Constitution, he must be inaugurated according to that Constitution. What is there to fear? Congress will be against him. If he violates his oath, violates the Constitution, or makes war upon the rights of any section or anybody he can be impeached, for the Senate still enjoys the confidence of the country. He again exhorted his friends not to indulge in recrimination; to let bygones be bygones, and to unite for the preservation of the Union. He concluded by saying that on Monday he should resume his seat in the Senate, without prejudice or ill feeling towards any one except the foes of his country.

Judge DOUGLAS was repeatedly cheered enthusiastically. He was followed by Hon. JOHN YOUNG BROWN, of Kentucky, in an eloquent Union speech.

The band then proceeded to the residences of other gentlemen. A number of speeches were made, and the affair was kept up until a late hour. This was the most lively Union demonstration that has occurred in Washington for a long time.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 1, 1860.

The course pursued by the newspapers and sensation writers at the capital city, since the election of LINCOLN, has been disgraceful in the extreme. Nearly all the emanations of their pens, touching the sectional issues and difficulties which have arisen, have been a tissue of falsehoods and fancy fabrications, expressing more the desire of the author, than facts, and betraying more the disordered condition of the brain of the writer than the real condition of affairs. Seeming to forget the disastrous effects upon trade and finance, of such incendiary reports, they have employed every avenue by which the public ear is reached for the dissemination of their trash. The cautious and considerate course of the TIMES in this respect is warmly applauded by gentlemen in high official position at this place.

The position of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Cabinet at present is a matter of serious speculation and concern. Mr. COBB has dismissed his family to their old Southern home, and is still indisposed. It is undoubtedly Mr. BUCHANAN'S desire that an amicable and just compromise between the North and South should be effected, and to that result he is bending all his energies. Gen. CASS and Judge BLACK probably sympathize with him in this effort; but COBB, FLOYD and THOMPSON are almost universally believed to be adverse to any adjustment, in the Union. This may account for Mr. COBB'S indisposition and consequent absence from the regular Cabinet meetings. This feeling, freely expressed by Mr. COBB, has given rise and color to the report that a rupture in the Cabinet was inevitable. Mr. COBB, however, will not be likely to accede to the demand of his seceding friends to retire from his position, for the present, at least, inasmuch as all the Southern members are coming back, and are expected to-night, while, in addition to this, it is notorious that under no Secretary, for many years, has the Treasury been so badly managed or in such a ruinous condition as during his administration of its affairs. These considerations will, for some time, at least, prevent Mr. COBB from taking any decisive steps towards a rupture, for he can ill afford to risk his own reputation in the past for a prospective one in the future Southern Confederacy.

The Southern members explain their determination to be present at the opening of the session, by a desire to facilitate consultation as to the best method of taking themselves out of the Union. They cannot be prevailed upon to stay away, and allow the Republicans a few days quiet legislation for the country's benefit without the agitation of Slavery. A sly fellow at my elbow, who has dabbled in Southern stocks, suggests that possibly the nine months' pay for Congressional service which they draw at the commencement of the session, and the mileage, may have something to do with bringing them back. "Southern chivalry" and "contempt of gain," however, repels at once such a base proposition.

Much curiosity is expressed as to the policy of the President's forthcoming Message. One thing is certain, he will repel in unmistakable terms the doctrine that a State has a right to secede at will. He will denounce the secession movement in strong language, and, it is believed, will characterize it as treasonable, and without any good foundation in justice or primitive right. His advice to Congress will be conservative, and while he counsels concessions from the North—such as the objectionable features of Personal Liberty bills, the better observance of compacts and legal obligations—he will call upon them to preserve intact the Constitution and the Union, resisting alike the attacks upon them of Northern fanatics or Southern traitors.

He will suggest two lines for railway routes to the Pacific, a Central and Southern, hoping that this will tend to conciliate the extreme South. He will repeat his desires respecting Cuba and the expansion of our Territorial domains, but will denounce the effort to revive the African Slave Trade. While he does all these commendable things, it is believed that he will, as a matter of subserviency and conciliation of the South, pitch into the Republican Party in a manner less polite than pugnacious and positive. DOUGLAS will also come under the ban in this Message. The members and Senators are coming in to-night in great numbers.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE—THE FEELING AT CHARLESTON, &C.

COLUMBIA, Saturday, Dec. 1.

The proceedings of the Legislature, to-day, were confined principally to matters of local interest.

The bill to provide a military force was postponed till Monday. It will certainly pass next week.

A resolution was introduced declaring that it is inexpedient to fill the vacancies in the United States Senate from South Carolina. It will be adopted on Monday next.

The Legislature is preparing a large number of bills in relation to free negroes, itinerant salesmen, and traveling agents.

The Police regulations of the State will be made more stringent, and effective measures are being perfected for the purpose of putting the coast in a state of defence. In every way preparation is going forward, in order to be fully prepared to back the Convention which shall declare the State out of the Union.

A Governor will be elected next week, perhaps on Wednesday. Among the names mentioned in connection with this office is that of Hon. F. W. PICKENS. He addressed the Legislature last night in the House Hall. He declared for immediate action, and made a strong argument in favor of the position assumed by the State. He said the recent speech of Hon. A. H. STEPHENS was calculated to mislead, and declared that secession could be exercised only by each State separately. If South Carolina went out, the other Cotton States would follow.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Dec. 1.

A Washington special dispatch to the *Courier*, semi official in tone, says that the President hopes South Carolina will appreciate the delicacy of his position, and not compel him to use force for the collection of the revenue. The President will maintain the laws, collect the revenue and protect the public property.

A tremendous open-air gathering was held in front of the Charleston Hotel to-night.

Col. BELSO, of Tennessee, made an encouraging speech, and said that Tennessee would secede within thirty days after Carolina.

Speeches were also made by Messrs. B. J. WHALE, SMITH, PRINGLE, GOUDIN and others.

Mr. RICHARDSON alluded to the rumored attempt to garrison the harbor forts. He said he did not advocate taking them immediately unless troops come to occupy them; but if those forts were manned they would be stronger than the Malakoff and Redan.

Orders are already coming into Charleston for goods formerly purchased North. Jobbers and importing merchants are in high spirits, and a better feeling prevails in financial circles.

AID FOR SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Dec. 2.

Gov. GIST has received a letter from Major LEE, commanding the Baltimore National Volunteers, a light-horse regiment, thirteen hundred strong, saying that the regiment has unanimously resolved to support, with their lives, any State or States in secession from this accursed league, and tendering their services in the event of coercion.

Canvassing is vigorously going on for the choice of delegates to the Convention. All, however, stand upon one platform, and the result will be the same whoever is elected.

FROM VIRGINIA.

A NEW MILITARY ORGANIZATION—MONEY AFFAIRS, ETC.

NORFOLK, Saturday, Dec. 1.

A paper is being circulated here for signatures. Those whose signatures are canvassed are chiefly young men who are skilled in military tactics, and known to be thoroughly Southern in feeling. It is simply a pledge to be ready at a moment's warning to start for a given point, and there join a force of chosen men, who are to battle in defence of Southern rights. It is supposed that a similar movement is on foot in every part of the State. It is surmised that this picked force will visit Washington the day of the inauguration. This organization is distinct from the regular military organizations of the State.

RICHMOND, Saturday, Dec. 1.

Money easier; Exchange on New-York, 5 premium; on Baltimore and Philadelphia, 2½@3; Gold, 2½; North and South Carolina notes, 5 discount.

The Governor will request the clergymen to appoint a day of fasting and prayer.

RICHMOND, Va. Sunday, Dec. 2.

The Governor will decline the request of the clergymen to appoint a day of fasting and prayer.

FROM GEORGIA.

SUSPENSION OF ALL THE BANKS.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, Dec. 1.

All the banks of this city suspended specie payments this morning.

Judge EUGENIUS NESBIT, formerly one of the most conservative men of the State, advocates immediate secession.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Saturday, Dec. 1.

The Bank bill authorizes the suspension of specie payments; makes legal the suspension of payment of debts till Dec., 1861.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Dec. 1.

It is understood in bank circles, that all the banks are to suspend Monday.

REPORTED INSURRECTION IN KENTUCKY.

LEBANON, Ky., Saturday, Dec. 1.

Intelligence just received from Columbia, Ky., states that fifteen negroes and one white man, their leader, have been hung by the citizens of Burksville, for attempting to create an insurrection. No further particulars have yet come to hand.

SECESSION MEETING AT MOBILE.

MOBILE, Saturday, Dec. 1.

A large and enthusiastic secession meeting was held to-night, at which delegates were nominated to the State Convention.

STATE OF FEELING IN TEXAS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 1.

A Committee of citizens of Texas petitioned Gov. HOUSTON to convene the Legislature. The Governor responded that viewing the proposed measure as unwise he could not call the Legislature together, but if a majority of the citizens of the State petioned for it, he could not stand in their way. The secession feeling largely predominates.

MEETING AT MEMPHIS, TENN.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Saturday, Dec. 1.

A large and excited meeting was held in this city last night, at which resolutions were passed accepting the "irrepressible conflict;" calling upon the Governor to convene the Legislature: directing that a State Convention be called, and telling the Southern States that Tennessee will stand by the action of the Southern Convention for weal or woe.

STATE CONVENTION IN FLORIDA.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Saturday, Dec. 1.

The Florida Legislature unanimously passed the Convention bill. It meets on the 3d of January.

TRADE MEETING IN PENNSYLVANIA.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Saturday, Dec. 1.

At the adjourned meeting of the cotton and woolen manufacturers to-day, a resolution was adopted recommending the running of the mills upon half time for the present. It was stated that over production was as much the cause of the present heavy stock on hand as the influence of politics.

EX-PRESIDENT PIERCE ON THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

From the Constitution.

LOWELL, Mass., Nov. 26, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter was received at Concord on Saturday, and I should have answered it while there, if I could have found a little interval of leisure. I am here to-day on business, and can therefore do scarcely more than to thank you; but let so much, at least, be done.

The apprehensions which you so forcibly express did not increase mine. You know how sincerely and earnestly I have for years deprecated the causes which, if not removed, I foresaw must produce the fearful crisis which is now upon us; and I know how ineffectual, in this section, have been all warnings of patriotism and ordinary forecast. Now, for the first time, men are compelled to open their eyes, as if aroused from strange delusion, upon a full view of the nearness and magnitude of impending calamities. It is worse than folly—it is foolhardy—to discuss the question of probable relative suffering and loss in different sections of the Union. In case of disruption, we shall all be involved in common financial embarrassment and ruin, and I fear, in common destruction, so much more appalling than any attendant upon more sacrifice of property, that one involuntarily turns even from its contemplation. To my mind one thing is clear—no wise man can, under existing circumstances, dream of coercion. The first blow struck in that direction will be a blow fatal even to hope.

You have observed, of course, how seriously commercial confidence, and consequently the price of stocks, &c., have already been shaken at the North, and yet there is in the public mind a very imperfect apprehension of the real danger. Still there are indications of a disposition to repeal laws directed against the constitutional rights of the Southern States—such as "personal liberty bills," etc.—and if we could gain a little time, there would seem to be ground of hope that these just causes of distrust and dissatisfaction may be removed.

I trust the South will make a large draft on their devotion to the Union, and be guided by the wise moderation which the exigency so urgently calls for. Can it be that this flag, with all the stars in their places, is no longer to float at home, abroad, and always as an emblem of our *united* power, common freedom, and unchallenged security? Can it be that it is to go down in darkness, if not in blood, before we have completed a single century of our independent national existence?

I agree with you that madness has ruled the hour in pushing forward a line of aggressions upon the South, but I will not despair of returning reason, and of a reawakened sense of constitutional right and duty. I will still look with earnest hope for the full and speedy vindication of the coequal rights and coequal obligations of these States, and for restored fraternity under the present Constitution—fraternity secured by following the example of the fathers of the Republic—fraternity based upon admission and cheerful maintenance of all the provisions and requirements of the sacred instrument under which they and their children have been so signally blessed. When that hope shall perish, if perish it must, life itself, my friend, will lose its value for you and me.

It is apparent that much will depend upon the views expressed and the tone and temper manifested during the early days of the session of Congress now near at hand. May the God of our fathers guide the counsels of those who in the different Departments of Government are invested in this critical epoch with responsibilities unknown since the sitting of the Convention which framed the Constitution.

Your friend, FRANKLIN PIERCE.

THURLOW WEED ON THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The present Fugitive Slave Law is a detestable one. Its vindictive features were designed to insult and degrade us. But a proper and efficient Fugitive Slave Law is a requirement of the Constitution; and *we are as much bound to observe and obey such a law, as South Carolina is to observe and obey any other provision of the Constitution.*

God knows that we should rejoice to see every human being—all who are created in the image of their Maker—entitled, where their lives or their liberty are concerned, to a trial by jury. But under our present form of Government, with the Constitution as our law and guide, this is impracticable. Our fathers found Slavery so deeply seated, and so intricately connected with their business, that they could not form a Union without recognizing and tolerating it. As Christians and philanthropists, they looked forward to its ultimate extinction; but only by just measures peaceful influences. Inheriting their principles and imbued with their sympathies, we have, in our humble way, labored to the same end. But always in subordination to the Constitution and laws.

The duty which the Constitution imposes in relation to fugitive slaves, is a hard one, but *while we disregard it, we have no right to complain of slave States for disregarding it in other respects.* We have never refused to contribute our share towards purchasing the freedom of slaves applying for aid. Nor have we ever refused charity to people of color, in distress, without inquiring whether they were fugitives or free. *But we loathe and detest the wholesale of miscreants who have done more harm than their necks are worth, in beguiling domestic slaves from families traveling and sojourning in free States.*

In view of what is coming, and in the hope of averting it, *we would cheerfully consent to a law which should provide for the payment of every fugitive rescued from its effects by violence.*

But we are utterly opposed to the *Journal's* idea of "letting the Cotton States have what they want—a slaveholding and slave-importing Confederacy." It is better and wiser, in our judgment, to *do our whole duty under the Constitution, and hold others to their obligations.*

THE KANSAS TROUBLES.

Fright of the People of Missouri.

WARSAW, Mo., Friday, Nov. 30.

A meeting of the people of Benton County was held yesterday, at the Court-House. A committee was formed for enrolling a volunteer company. Eighty-five members were reported. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we, in common with the people of the border counties, hail with feelings of the greatest satisfaction the prompt and energetic action of Gov. STEWART in sending troops to defend the homes and firesides of the border squatters, at a time when we were wholly unable to do so ourselves, for want of arms and munitions.

Resolved, That we regard it the duty of every law-abiding citizen, who feels a proper respect for the supremacy of the laws and regard for individual rights, not only to hold himself in readiness to turn out at a moment's warning, but to give all the aid and assistance to the troops now in the field for our protection.

Resolved, That when the country is threatened, as this is, by a band of bloodthirsty villains, who boldly proclaim their intention not only to forcibly and illegally take our property, but who actually hang up in broad daylight, in view of their distracted and helpless families, for no offence under heaven, our very best citizens, and with newly-furnished arms from Northern factories, shipped clandestinely to Kansas, roam over the country, breaking up all the peaceful relations of whole settlements, turning out Government officers and Sheriffs, and chasing away all law-abiding citizens, we feel proud of the course of our Governor and also proud to claim the citizen soldiery of St. Louis, Booneville and Jefferson, and other military organizations of our State, as the bulwark of our safety in time of need.

Resolved, That we are glad that Mr. BUCHANAN has at last seemed to arrive at a proper sense of his duty by dispatching Gen. HARNEY to Southern Kansas, with instructions to take MONTGOMERY dead or alive.

WARSAW, Mo., Saturday, Dec. 1.

A special messenger who arrived here to-night brings the following important intelligence from the West. It is from a reliable source, and therefore full confidence can be placed in it:

CLINTON, Henry Co., Dec. 1, 1860.

That the public mind may not be misinformed, and misled by the many emissaries the Abolitionists are running to and fro through the country, east of this place, as we are informed, and to justify those who have the dark designs of the Abolition marauders under the notorious Capt MONTGOMERY in Kansas and on the border, we beg leave to state the following facts, in addition to those heretofore given:

The armed Abolitionists have continued their murderous operations in Bourbon and Lynn Counties, Kansas, hunting down and driving from the Territory all men who have disapproved of their robbing and murdering, and who have acted in any manner to sustain the laws.

The roads leading eastward from the Territory have been crowded with wagons and persons, male and female, escaping from these fiends.

In one instance, a mother gave birth to an infant on the road near Poppingsville, in this State, during the flight of the family.

On Monday of this week, a Mr. BISHOP, who lives on the Osage River, about twelve miles north of Fort Scott, having been aroused by a noise in the night, upon going to the door to see what was the matter, was instantly shot down and killed. His body was found to have been pierced by several balls.

We have seen here, for the past few days, wagons loaded with goods, furniture, &c., passing through, not only from the Territory, but from Westport, in this State, and other places within the line.

Families living on and near the old Jackson place, within this State, have been notified to leave their homes, by these outlaws, and having no means of defence, have fled to Butler and places in the interior, for security, leaving their homes and effects behind them, unprotected. Yesterday, slaves owned by those living on the line, some twenty-five miles or more within the State, arrived here for safe keeping.

Thus have the citizens of Bates and Vernon Counties, since the commencement of this insurrection, been threatened with destruction of life and property, without adequate means of defence or protection. Up to this time this state of things has continued.

Capt. DOAK, of Butler, has arrived here, on his way for arms, and ammunition, and aid, from whom we have learned some of the above facts.

D. C. STONE, B. R. QUORIS,
W. A. DUNCAN, JOHN A. RODGERS,
R. K. MURRELL, B. HALCOMB,
J. WILLIAMS, WM. H. DOAK,
JOSEPH DAVIS, B. G. BOONE,
J. M. COULE, G. H. WORTH,
JOSEPH BOND.

Capt. DOAK states that the citizens of Westport, fearing an attack from Capt. MONTGOMERY and his band of Jay-Hawkers, held a meeting a few days ago, and directed that a call be made on the Sheriff of Bates County to raise a force for the protection of the border.

Capt. DOAK, who is Deputy Sheriff of Bates County, upon this dispatched forty muskets to the citizens there, who stand upon guard every night to prevent a surprise. This is also the case at Poppingsville and all the border towns.

A large meeting of the citizens of this county (Henry County) was held to-day to take into consideration the border troubles. G. H. WORTH was chosen President, and JOSEPH C. ALEXANDER Secretary.

Speeches were made by Col. J. O. DAVIS, Col. TEFF, Judge WILLIAMS, R. R. MURRELL and a number of others.

WARSAW, Mo., Sunday, Nov. 2.

Gen. FROST'S brigade encamped last night between Calhoun and Belmont. They are moving slowly, the men having very sore feet, occasioned by marching over rough roads.

Gen. PARSONS passed through Calhoun yesterday on a secret mission to the border.

At the latest accounts MONTGOMERY was still encamped at or near Fort Scott, and defied the world to take him. It is thought that he will leave when he hears of the approach of Gens. HARNEY and FROST.

The people in all the border counties indorse the action of Gov. STEWART in sending out troops. If they can only catch MONTGOMERY a general day of thanksgiving will be held in the Osage Valley.

Gen. FROST'S command will encamp to-night at Calhoun.

Two suspicious characters, supposed to be MONTGOMERY'S spies, were seen yesterday in the Northern part of Henry County, making tracks in the direction of Fort Scott.

MONTGOMERY'S men are all through the country, giving out reports to mislead the people.

These recent outrages on the Western border by Abolition bands are kindling a strong disunion spirit hereabouts.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—Over a Million of Treasure on the Way to New-York—Result of the Presidential Election.

FORT KEARNEY, Sunday, Dec. 2.

The Pony Express passed here at 4 o'clock this morning.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Nov. 21—3:40 P. M.

The election returns are not quite complete. The total vote returned is 117,816, of which LINCOLN has 38,646; DOUGLAS, 37,349; BRECKINRIDGE, 33,357; and BELL, 8,467.

The vote of the State cannot exceed 118,500. LINCOLN, it is generally conceded, will have 700 to 1,000 plurality. Returns from all the counties in Oregon give LINCOLN 318 majority over BRECKINRIDGE. DOUGLAS is number three in the race.

Great anxiety exists in California for further Eastern intelligence, the latest dates from St. Louis being to the 8th inst. Pony Express dates to the 11th have not arrived, although overdue.

The late storm has caused much damage in the interior of the State; many flumes and ditches are seriously injured, houses unroofed, fences blown down, &c.

One of the big trees of Calaveras, measuring thirty-six feet in diameter, was prostrated.

Mr. SHANNON, editor of the Vizalia *Delta*, and Mr. GOVERNEUR MORRIS, a lawyer residing in the same town, had a recontre, growing out of a political controversy, on the 15th, during which SHANNON was killed, after the parties had exchanged several shots. MORRIS has been acquitted, on the ground that he acted in self-defence.

The yield of the Fremont gold mines, for the past two weeks, was stated by the managers at $32,500.

Accounts from Lower California state that the band of fillibusters who have been committing murders and depredations in the Peninsula, are all driven out, and leaving the country quiet.

A ton of ore from five different leads in the New-Coso silver district has arrived at San Francisco, and is undergoing a test. The owners are sanguine that the investigation will show the silver region of Sierra Nevada the best and most extensive in the world.

The steamer *Golden Age* left soon after 9 o'clock this morning with the mails and $1,216,213; of which $1,078,713 goes to New-York, $128,000 to England, $10,000 to Panama. The *Golden Age* also took 339 passengers as follows:

H. D. Gough, Dr. Adelberg, Capt. J. McGowan, Capt. E. Hawes, Henry Wilkins, W. B. Dameron, R. Bayerque, N. Bayerque, M. Dubruca and wife, Col. Gibbs, Capt. Floyd, U. S. A., J. H. Thomas, Francis Thomas, Leopold Thomas, P. D. Headley, H. Klein, J. Stomper, J. Stilth, A. P. Phipps, Mrs. John Morgant Geo. Ballersby, John Hutchings, E. Eldridge, M. B. Kimball, P. McCommuns, R. Drummond, L. A. Ryder, Mrs. Diana Peyton, J. Anthony, wife and two infants, Geo. Gumbert, Jacob Feller and family, F. Peel, D. H. McAnnich, M. A. Peyser, S. N. Meiring, H. V. Day, L. Bonvalet, Mrs. L. Derment, infant and servant, Miss Therese Derment, Capt. Burton, R. A. B. England, G. W. McDonald, R. Hinckay, J. R. Paterson, J. F. Brosher, B. F. Mason and infant, Mrs. Sarah Ragan, R. C. Mason, E. H. Clayborne, G. Cahn, T. H. Steward, A. Nuglo, Alex. Weire, George Parker and wife, A. T. Tomb, B. Tomb, S. B. Smith, wife, two children, and servant, N. Ehle, Mrs. L. Letcher and servant, J. D. Frisbie, J. H. Wilbur, Henry Sharp, Mrs. H. P. Rush, three children and servant, J. H. Parshal, Josiah Morris, Dr. McChesney, A. W. Jones, P. H. Whitehall, M. B. Errizi, H. A. Cook, H. Lincoln, M. Keinff, wife and two infants, M. Guinon, Ross Stevens, C. Auguste, H. Barber, Chas. Seedeker, J. H. Gilman, H. M. Leads, J. Myers, A. A. Harris, J. Bull, wife and two children, Miss Kipp, S. R. Toll, Mrs. A. H. Ashley, A. E. Detrine, J. G. Duke, wife and six children; J. Geary, H. Valliant, J. Adams and wife, N. C. Beale, Lewis Beal, W. C. Howland, J. C. Emery, J. Beal, Mrs. Milne, C. G. James, G. W. A. Smith, H. A. Howe, Mrs. Bischof, B. Lorcelin, Mr. and Mrs. Michon and child, P. E. Bonnel, Capt. Benton, U. S. A.; O. C. West, Chas. Jackes, Boudry Sointon, B. Triest and servant, B. Harris, H. P. Baker, N. Grayson, G. Amador, F. E. Barney, H. Petteglil, H. C. Van Horn, N. A. Chandler, Charles Ordesay and wife, H. L. Simon, R. Hadder, Mrs. Sharbora and infant, E. Flowers, A. J. Winter, A. L. Bradbury, Henry R. White, E. J. Day, J. Reese, Mrs. J. Howard and child, P. Morrill, Jr., and 385 others.

The following is the treasure list:

Wells, Fargo & Co.	$220,000	B. T. Hastings & Co.	35,500
Alsop & Co.	140,130	Tritz & Raleton	45,000
B. Davidson	128,500	Henry Heutsch	32,400
Sather & Church	103,500	James Patrick & Co.	30,000
Abel Guy	60,000	Treadwell & Co.	15,000
Levi

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 1.

$3,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	75	
7,000	do	75⅛	
15,000	do	75⅜	
15,000	do	76	
25,000	Missouri State 6s	69	
10,000	do s10	69	
5,000	do	69¼	
4,000	Har. R. 1st Mtg.	93	
2,500	Ill. Cen. R. R Bds	86⅛	
1,000	La. C. & Mill. G. B.	15	
5,000	C. & N. W. 2d M. b3	18	
3,000	Gal. & Chi. 1st M.	95	
6	Bank of Commerce	91½	
20	Ocean Bank	82	
5	Amer. Ex. Bank	105	
32	Mechanics Bank	80	
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	79⅝	
26	do	79⅝	
950	N. Y. Central R.	74⅞	
550	do	74⅞	
170	do	74⅝	
250	do s10	74⅜	
100	Erie Railroad s30	28⅜	
50	do	28⅜	
325	do opg	29	
500	do s60	28	
150	Hudson River R.	43⅛	
60	do	43¼	
100	Reading Railroad	34	
100	do	34⅛	
12	do	35	
50	La C. & Mill. R.	1¾	

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90.	76	
1,000	Virginia State 6s	89¾	
5,000	do	89¼	
2,000	N. Carolina St. 6s	82	
11,000	Missouri St. 6s	69¾	
5,000	do s10	69¾	
15,000	do	70	
1,000	California St. 7s	89	
4,500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds	86¾	
4,000	Mich. Cts. & C. 1st	80	
	St. Sig'r & Con. Sds. 2s	82	
1,000	Michs. So. & N. I. R.	69	
16	Pac. M. St'r. Co.	80	
25	do	80¾	
100	do s30	80	
50	do b10	81	
125	N. Y. Cen. R.	75⅜	
100	do s60	75	
150	do	75⅛	
100	do	75⅜	
400	do b10	75⅝	
200	do s60	74⅜	
50	do s30	75	
100	do s3	75⅜	
200	Mich. Cen. R. s30	49⅛	
110	do	50	
50	do	50⅛	
200	do s20	51	
50	do	50⅛	
250	do	50⅜	
100	do s30	50	
250	M. S. & N. Ind. R.	14	
400	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	31	
400	do s60	30¾	
400	do s60	30	
205	do	30⅜	
35	Panama Railroad	114	
50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	58	
350	do	58¼	
150	do s10	58	
100	do	58⅛	
250	do s20	58	
150	do s30	58¼	
100	do s30	58	
10	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	91	
100	Gal. & Chic. R.	64	
100	do	64⅛	
100	do	65	
550	Clev. & Tol. R.	27	
110	Chic. & R. I. R.	53	
600	do	54	
140	Chic., Burl. & Q. R.	70	
100	do	71	
50	Mill. & Miss. R.	8¼	
97	Del., L. & W. R.	79⅜	

MONDAY, Dec. 3—A. M.

The Trade at New-York, for the past week, was again comparatively light in Import entries, and even lighter in the sales of Foreign and Domestic Merchandise from store. A large portion of the fresh entries from abroad is going into Bonded Warehouse, to wait a more favorable market. At the close of the week there was a more gloomy feeling among the heavy trade in respect to immediate sales and future prospects than at any time since the present crisis developed itself. Nearly all the leading articles of General Foreign Merchandise, such as Sugars, Hides, Metals, &c., are lower, and much difficulty is encountered in forcing sales even at the reduction. The Sugar-trade has been strengthened from Havana by some moderate but timely remittances of Gold, to help the maturing liabilities of receivers here, but these are not felt on the price of the article. Some of the Dry-Goods people report that they are doing about as well as usual for the late stage of the season, but these instances are only exceptions to the general complaint of dullness. The Export list of the week is better than looked for from the recent difficulties in passing Foreign bills drawn against Domestic Produce, and the aggregate shows handsomely above last season. A shipment of $86,000 in Gold bars was made to France on Saturday, in the face of an Exchange which must, of course, leave a heavy loss if made on New-York account. But the probability is, it was only a reshipment on order from California. The demand for Gold on the Bank of France, which at last date amounted almost to a run, creates much surprise on this side, and we have reason to suppose that the advices of this turn in Paris were accompanied by orders for Bullion in this market if to be had on rates of Exchange which would not leave too heavy a loss to the party receiving it. The extraordinary system pursued by the Bank of France some years ago in buying Gold at one counter while paying it out at another, has probably been renewed, but with less prospect of success than when the Empire was engaged in war, and the popular feeling sympathized with the Bank. We hear that collections from the Northwest are much impeded by the depreciation of the Currency in that quarter, while from some parts of the South the returns are made rather better by the suspension of the Banks in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Richmond, &c., the previous difficulty being rather the scarcity of Money at any price than the rates of Exchange. The political agitation of the past week, while showing no improvement in its threatening sectional complications, had less effect on Stock values toward the close of the week than before, because of the meeting of Congress, to-day, and the assemblage at Washington of nearly all the prominent men of the country, including the South Carolina delegation in the lower House, where something of a definite nature must soon be done to relieve the present painful suspense.

Some of our merchants in the Continental trade, who were at first incredulous about the serious nature of the threats of disunion, are said to have received, within a day or two past, private advices and opinions from the Diplomatic circle at Washington, of the most alarming tenor. They apprehend not only the secession of South Carolina, but by force of this example, and the opening up of inter-State discussion, the disruption of the Government into more than two, or even three, separate and perhaps hostile Confederacies. We mention the fact of the receipt of such letters, written with reference to the trade interests here of certain French or German parties who had applied for the information, not to attach undue weight to the opinions expressed, but to cause every good and influential merchant and banker in our midst, to make the weight of his advice and influence felt at once at the seat of Government. The dangers are unquestionably imminent, and it seems but too equally certain that they are charged with manifold disasters to all the States of the Union, and to none, commercially, more than New-York, although we are not ignorant of a contrary theory indulged by some of our business men, that such troubles will tend to concentrate capital at this point. We confess that we can conceive of no possible concentration, under such circumstances, to equal or counterbalance the absolute destruction of local values, such as Real Estate and the Bond and Mortgage Security, and rentals founded upon or derived from it. It seems like madness, therefore, to stop to calculate the value of what would be left of the Union, while superhuman efforts are demanded of every good citizen who can make himself felt on the question, to prevent the first link from being struck from the chain.

The Import entries of the week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $3,614,907, against $4,293,854 same week last year. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods $2,421,176, against $1,418,951 same week last season. The Export of Specie $88,850. The Specie balance in the New-York Sub-Treasury is reduced to $5,702,751, against $4,308,668 at the close of the previous week. The general movement of Specie through the week was in favor of the Bank Average, and we look for a fair increase on the Statement to be made up this afternoon, together with a very large addition to the line of Discounts, growing out of the recent timely measure of the Associated Banks to relieve the embarrassment of the mercantile public to the extent that they are able to offer undoubted and reasonably short security in the shape of bills receivable. The heaviest additions to the line were made on Friday week and on Tuesday last. After the Thanksgiving holiday the offerings at Bank fell off, owing, we apprehend, to the want of short paper not yet employed by the Importers and Jobbers. The number of Money-lenders outside of Bank who incline to buy paper is much reduced of late, and as the Discount Brokers, most of whom were severely burnt at the onset of the crisis by accumulating Bills in advance of the demand, and pledging them for loans at call, are indisposed to risk speculative purchases, the rates keep so high as to embarrass the sales of Commission Goods ordinarily cashed on single-name Bills. Some first-class 60 day acceptances on Southern and Havana account are also sold at 12@15 ₱ cent., where holders have no claim to, or feel unwilling to pass them through their own Bank accounts. The rates for Foreign Exchange have improved to the range of 103@105 ₱ cent., which materially facilitates the business of Export from New-York, and ought to do so from New-Orleans and other Southern points. But the private telegraphic advices from New-Orleans on Saturday were again gloomy, and nearly all the ordinary channels for passing Exchange are either closed altogether or made so partial and restricted by the general financial distrust, as to greatly embarrass Cotton and other negotiations. The turn of Sight Exchange against New-York would seem to invite a renewal of active Gold remittances, but the fact that the first movement in this direction, a fortnight or three weeks ago, proved in the main unprofitable, and the suspicion that the absence of ordinary confidence, rather than the want of more Gold is the real source of the dead-lock in that market, may prevent free transmissions through the Express, although the Gold could just now be readily spared by our Banks.

According to the Custom-house tables of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, for ten months of the calendar year, which we made up and published a few weeks since, the total entries of Foreign Merchandise from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, amounted to $199,254,000
Add four weeks in November 13,056,209
Total to date $212,310,205
Against same time in 1859 223,625,000
Decrease in 1860 ..... $11,314,791

The same tables make the Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, (including Foreign articles reëxported,) from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1 ..... $80,263,000
Add four weeks in November 9,940,914
Total to date $90,200,914
Against same time in 1859 ..... 60 667,000
Increase in 1860 ..... $29,333,914

The same tables make the Export of Gold and Specie from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1 ..... $44,457,000
Add since Nov. 1 516,700
Total to date $44.973,700
Against same time 1860 ..... 67.655,000
Decrease in 1860 ..... $22,681,300

The official Custom House figures of the trade for November, 1860, which we expect to be able to publish in a few days, slightly vary our present comparison by weeks.

COURSE OF THE STOCK-EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

	Saturday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
Loan of the United States of 1874	97@96					
New-York Central	75⅝@73	75⅝	75⅝	75⅜	75⅜	75⅜
New-York and Erie	32@27	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½
Reading	37@35					
Rock Island	57⅜@51	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
Michigan Guaranteed	34¼@30	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
Michigan Southern	16¼@14	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Michigan Central	55¼@49	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
Toledo	30¾@26	27	27	27	27	27
Galena	66¼@62	¾@64	¾@64	¾@64	¾@64	¾@64
Illinois Central	62½@57	¼@59	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾
Panama	118¾@113	1/8@114	⅛@114	⅛@114	⅛@114	⅛@114
Pacific Mail	84¼@79	@81	@81	@81	@81	@81
Missouris	72¼@68	¾@70	¾@70	¾@70	¾@70	¾@70
Virginias	82@78	@80¾	¾@80¾	¾@80¾	¾@80¾	¾@80¾
Tennessees	80¾@76	@75¾	@75¾	@75¾	@75¾	@75¾
Illinois Central Bonds	88@86	¾	¾	¾	¾	¾
Hudson River	47⅛@43	¼	¼	¼	¼	¼
Harlem Preferred	36¼@32	½	½	½	½	½
Burlington and Quincy	73¾@71	¼	¼	¼	¼	¼
Harlem Common	16@14	¼	¼	¼	¼	¼

There was a heavy reaction in Stocks early in the week from the previous advance, and the market kept dull until after the holiday, when a partial improvement was manifested near the close. The figures of Tuesday were about the lowest, although these did not touch the point of depression week before last, just before the Bank movement. On Friday and Saturday there was a tone of better confidence manifested by some of the speculators in the probable turn of political affairs at Washington this week, and, while this was not generally participated in by the *Bear* sellers, it induced them to offer contracts with more caution, especially on certain Railway stocks known to be comparatively scarce, for immediate delivery. The prospect that all the State interest due 1st January from Virginia and North Carolina, and the States of the Southwest, will, as usual, be promptly on hand at New-York, also had its favorable effect, and a good many parcels of Virginias, North Carolinas, Tennessees and Missouris have been taken off the market by private investers. The fact, in addition, that the public sentiment and most of the public men of these States are understood to favor an amicable adjustment of the sectional questions between the North and South within the Union, and not by threats of secession from it, is also having a quiet influence on these securities. Under existing circumstances, it seems probable that the State of Ohio will be unable to command the Money on a New Loan to pay off the maturing Stock due on 31st inst. It must either be renewed at par, or held in abeyance, the interest being paid, as usual, on the 1st January. The Federal Treasury will also be in default on the Treasury Bills falling due at the same time, (about $3,000,000,) unless Congress shall promptly provide for the necessities of the Department. The prospective early default and protest of two such concerns, hitherto deemed impregnable in credit, as the General Government and great Commonwealth of Ohio, ought not to be without their significance at Washington, as illustrating the deplorable confusion in the Money affairs of the country from the present sectional agitation. Let us hope, however, that even thirty days of wise and patriotic counsels may suffice to avert this and other like financial calamities, and to restore the general confidence.

The following are THOMPSON BROTHERS closing rates for Currency and Exchange to-day:

N. York State, N England and East Jersey	¾@ —
West Jersey and Philadelphia	2¼@ —
Baltimore, Int. Pennsylvania and Maryland	3 @ 4
Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Michigan	2 @ 3
South Carolina	10 @ —
North Carolina, Georgia and Alabama	9 @10
Virginia and Tennessee	7 @ 8
Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri and Iowa	9 @10
Free Indiana	6 @ —
Louisiana	6 @ —
Mobile	7 @ 8
Canada	1⅛@ —

We learned on Saturday afternoon that the Exchange on Philadelphia was rather lower again; rates on checks and drafts 1½@2 ₱ cent. discount. The telegraphic advice from Philadelphia was to the effect that the premium there on New-York Funds was advancing—quotations, 1@1½ ₱ cent. Drafts and Checks on other points are quoted low and irregular, except Boston. The rates on Baltimore 97@97½; Chicago, 90@91; St. Louis, 91@92; Cincinnati, 97@97½. New-Orleans unsettled.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company failed on Saturday to pay off the principal of the Income Bonds of 1857, upon which, by public notice six months ago, the interest was made to cease on 1st December. The reasons for the default are set forth in the following private circular to the Bondholders:

"By a resolution of the Board of Managers, adopted on the 14th day of June last, this Company proposed to issue additional stock, for the purpose of providing for the payment of the 'Income Bonds' maturing in 1862, 1865 and 1867. Notice was given to the holders of those Bonds that they would be paid on presentation; and that the interest on such as were not presented, would cease on the 1st December proximo. Of the Bonds of this issue, amounting to $1,321,322, there have been paid $1,021,136, leaving only about $300,000 unpaid. As the present difficulties in the Money Market will doubtless delay the payment of the installment due 1st December on the increased Capital Stock, it has this day been *Resolved*, That interest be paid on the outstanding Income Bonds of the Company until the 1st June, 1861; and that all Bonds of a less denomination than $500, be paid on presentation. Coupons, for interest due on 1st December proximo, will be paid as usual."

The following from the London *Times* of Nov. 16, has reference to what is called the Erie and Wabash Canal debt of the State of Indiana:

"The Legislature of the State of Indiana is to assemble next month, when a question is to be submitted for their consideration of great importance to a number of English investors, but of still more importance to the American character. About 13 years back the State, after a suspension of payment for six years, made an arrangement with the holders of its foreign debt of £2,500,000 to give new bonds for one-half of the amount, and the property, tolls and revenues of the Wabash and Erie Canal for the other half, it being also part of the agreement that a sum requisite for the completion of that canal should be advanced by the bondholders. As an inducement for this new outlay the Governor of the State, the State Engineer, a Commissioner appointed by the Legislature, the financial agent of the State in New-York, and, indeed, all the competent authorities, concurred in the representation that the canal must henceforth form the great channel of traffic through the country; and for a few years abundant evidence seemed to be afforded that these assurances had been well-founded. Apparently nothing could affect the work unfavorably, because no competing route could be opened up without the sanction of the Legislature, and it was not to be supposed that, in the face of the pledges given, the State would fail to guard the property with the same care that would have been exercised if it had remained in their own hands. In fact, on this point the Legislature, in a public discussion, and by formal votes, fully recognized their equitable obligations, and refused to grant charters for railway projects which would interfere unfairly with the canal. Unfortunately for the credit of the State, this course was maintained but for a short period. The task of completing the canal was commenced in 1847, and occupied six years, through the greater part of which time the local traffic continued satisfactorily to increase. But within twelve months of the date when the ouday of the bondholders was to terminate and they were to reap the result, the State withdrew all protection by passing a general law enabling companies and individuals to construct railways wherever they might feel disposed. The consequence was that the country was soon overrun by a network of railways, some of them occupying almost the very banks of the canal, and all competing with it. The property, therefore, was absolutely destroyed, so far as any press upon individuals, and, looking at the extraordinary destiny of these Western communities, and the manner in which their progress and rivalry must be influenced in each case by financial reputation, Indiana can have no well-wishers who will not look anxiously for a generous decision of the question."

In reference to Money affairs in Boston, the *Daily Advertiser* of that city of Saturday, remarks:

"In this city no great change has occurred during the week. Some of the banks have discounted very freely under the arrangement of last Saturday, though as we feared, it is reported that others have seized the opportunity to curtail. Very little specie has been drawn away to New-York during the week, and at the Clearing-house yesterday morning the aggregate stood at $3,462,900, or only $150,000 less than on Saturday of last week. New-York funds are said to be plenty, with a light demand, and there seems to be no reason to apprehend any considerable drain in that direction. The opinion heretofore expressed, that much of the sudden call upon our banks for specie was owing to the amount of New-York paper sent here for sale, is strongly confirmed by the present position of things. If this is so, it would not be difficult for our banks to cause the current to set in this direction by a movement like that which has been talked of this week, for using their short paper to raise money in New-York. Such an operation would be simply what every merchant of prudence undertakes at such a time, viz., using property in hand to raise money for immediate wants.

The pressure of public opinion is gradually forcing upon some of the Banks, by a process which we wish could be accelerated, the conviction that their strength lies in Union, and that a common policy, common as between themselves and common with New-York, must be adopted. At this moment the position of things is favorable for such a movement, which would gain them the sympathy of the public and prepare them for any possible shock resulting from further intelligence from Europe. We should be slow, however, to guarantee them either sympathy or success, if they delay action until it is forced upon them by any further complications at home or abroad. We understand that some effort has been made to learn from New-York what practical measures can be taken to improve the relations with Wall-street. We trust that any scheme proposed upon due consultation and deliberation, will be heartily and unanimously taken up.

The Baltimore Money Market is thus noticed by the *American* of Saturday:

"We continue to hear complaints of the tightness of the Money market, and first-class paper is exceedingly hard to place at high rates. The Banks are doing very little. There seems to be sufficient specie in circulation to meet the demands for change, &c. We quote bills on New-York to-day at 1¼@1½ ₱ cent., with a fair amount offering. London Exchange is nominal at 105@106 for 60-day Bankers's bills, and 102@104 for commercial do.

There has been a slight improvement in stocks, but there is still nothing of interest transpiring at the Brokers' Board. The market is very lifeless and void of animation. The only securities changing hands being Baltimore and Ohio and Northern Central Railroads, and a few State and city stocks. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad closed pretty firm to-day at $59 per share, at which we note the sale of some 275 shares."

Of the Canal navigation the *Albany Evening Journal*, of Saturday, reports:

"Boats continue to arrive in large numbers. The weather is still favorable, although it is growing colder as we go to press. The Rochester *Union*, of last night, says that the breach in the canal near Gasport will close navigation between Rochester and Lockport for the season. It is four miles east of Lockport, on the level which extends from that place to the first lock, one mile east of Rochester."

The receipts at tide water of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley, for the fourth week of November, 1860, and 1859, have been as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1860	25,100	896,600	245,200	110,000
1859	87,800	621,000	27,200	588,300
Decrease	62,700	Inc. 275,600	218,000	Dec. 478,300

The aggregates are:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1860	1,151,700	18,227,600	13,907,600	2,791,900
1859	790,200	4,674,900	2,634,900	3,238,600
Increase	361,500	13,573,000	10,272,700	Dec. 366,700

Reducing the wheat to flour, the excess in the receipts of 1860 is equal to 3,076,100 bbls. of flour.

The receipts at tide-water of the principal articles of Produce from the opening of the Canals to and including the 30th ult., have been as follows:

	1860.	1859.	1858.
Canal open	April 25.	April 15.	April 28.
Flour, bbls	1,151,700	790,200	1,837,000
Wheat, bush	18,227,600	4,654,600	8,143,200
Corn, bush	13,907,600	2,634,900	6,632,600
Barley, bush	2,791,900	3,008,600	3,367,500
Rye, bush	319,700	370,900	499,400
Oats, bush	6,447,100	5,908,600	5,012,600
Pork, bbls	7,246	41,888	37,501
Beef, bbls	9,064	23,820	38,768
Cheese, lbs	11,880,000	12,537,400	8,885,000
Lard	940,200	3,545,300	3,985,800
Butter	2,469,100	3,260,300	3,064,600
Bacon	449,800	1,773,400	3,190,600
Wool	2,030,400	3,029,500	2,866,900

COAL TRADE—WEEK AND SEASON.

	1859. Week.	1859. Total.	1860. Week.	1860. Total.	Total Inc.
P. & R. R. R.	40,590	1,624,268	35,522	1,871,032	246,764
Schuyl. Canal	38,236	1,314,587	26,272	1,293,537	D. 21,050
L. Val. R. R.	14,882	568,076	17,197	717,253	149,177
Lehigh Canal	32,458	1,611,110	29,143	1,659,344	48,234
Scranton S'th	14,938	556,520	16,134	756,917	200,397
Do. North	2,230	176,992	6,016	228,396	51,404
Pa. Coal Co	4,870	687,815	14,004	691,465	3,650
Del. & H. Co	15,516	578,419	15,498	475,448	102,971
Wyoming So	—	513,156	—	408,662	104,494
Do. North	—	335,726	—	334,264	D. 1,462
Shamokin	5,290	164,468	6,197	189,219	24,751
Trevorton	2,739	100,782	1,727	81,399	D. 19,383
Broad Top	3,541	117,711	4,443	172,728	55,017
Sh. Mt., H. T.	2,411	62,688	2,052	91,794	29,106
Lykens Valley	2,969	57,778	2,769	68,400	10,622
Total	180,510	7,871,096	177,904	8,440,858	—

The *Miner's Journal* of Saturday says:

"Navigation was interrupted a day this week by the ice, which formed here to the depth of 2½ inches. By Tuesday, however, the boats were again fairly under way, and have been loading since for New-York at the old freights. Boats, however, are scarce. The increased supply for the year is 569,762 tons.

Should the weather of the present Winter prove of long continued severity, there can be no question that the increase will prove inadequate to the supply of the market, particularly at those points most distant from the Coal Regions. But a fortnight or so yet remains before the Schuylkill navigation must close, and transport by this avenue cease.

The North Carolina Governor's Message shows the amount of State indebtedness to be $10,629,505. Receipts into the Treasury during the past two years, $1,310,884. Estimated receipts for the present and ensuing years, $1,726,425. Assessed value of real estate, $126,000,000, an increase of $70,400,000 in the last ten years. The number of schools and colleges in the State is 4,369; scholars, 176,400.

The annexed note to the London *Times* relates to a recent failure in the linen trade at Dundee, with connections in this City:

DUNDEE, Friday, Nov. 9.

SIR: In justice to Messrs. NOBLE, NORRIS & Co., I beg to state that the letter of "A. B." in your City Article of the 6th inst. is so far untrue. The firm commenced business with an adequate capital; the liabilities are only about one-half of what "A. B." states them, and the dividend is expected to be fair. I trust you will insert these few lines as a contradiction to "A. B.'s" wrong statement.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 1, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 11 bbls. Ashes, 16,129 bbls. Flour, 133 bbls. Corn Meal, 59,240 bushels Wheat, 29,954 bushels Corn, 8,049 bushels Barley, 71,203 bushels Oats, 2,656 pkgs. Provisions, and 915 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue inactive at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 1,054 bbls., including 756 bbls. Pots and 298 bbls. Pearls.

COTTON—Is in very moderate request at irregular prices. We have heard of sales of only 1,250 bales, including Middling Uplands, at 10¼c.@10¾c.; do. Gulf, at 10¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

COFFEE—The principal transactions have been in Rio, of which 400 bags have been reported sold at 12¾c.@14c. ₱ lb. Stock on hand, 36,914 pkgs., including 22,500 bags Rio.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Holders of State and Western Flour offer their supplies freely, and, in most instances, at lower prices, especially for cash or check, to-day. The demand, however, is moderate, as buyers are anticipating a further reduction. Sales have been reported of 14,800 bbls., in lots, including superfine State, at $4 70@$4 85; ordinary to choice extra State, at $4 90@$5 15, chiefly at $4 95@$5; superfine Western at $4 70@$4 85; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 90@$5 20; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 05@$5 40; very inferior extra Ohio at $5@$5 10; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 15@$5 30 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 70	@$4 85
Extra State	4 90	@ 5 15
Superfine Western	4 70	@ 4 85
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 90	@ 5 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 05	@ 5 40
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 00	@ 5 10
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 15	@ 5 30
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 40	@ 5 50
Fancy Genesee	5 20	@ 5 35
Extra Genesee	5 50	@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 45	@ 7 00

Southern Flour continues in limited demand, at drooping prices. Sales since our last 850 bbls., in lots, at $4 90@$5 35 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 45@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian sells slowly, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 15@$7 00 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at $3 25@$4 15 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues inactive at $3 25 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is depressed, and prices are lower. The demand is restricted. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 104,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 26@$1 30; red Western at $1 20@$1 22; amber Wisconsin, part at $1 14; Milwaukee Club at $1 11@$1 13; Racine Spring, part at $1 10; Chicago Spring at $1 05@$1 08; white North Carolina, at $1 35; red do., at $1 25@$1 35 ₱ bush. Corn is heavy and drooping. Sales 53,000 bushels at 64c.@65c. for mixed Western, and at 67c. for Yellow Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye continues quiet at 69c. @70c. ₱ bushel. Barley has been in moderate demand at about previous rates; sales 17,000 bushels, including Canada West, part at 80c.; Canada East, on private terms, and State, part at 66c@68c. ₱ bushel. Oats rule quiet, yet firm, including Prince Edward's Island at 38c.; Canada, at 37½c.@38½c.; Western, at 37c.@38c., and State at 38c.@39c. ₱ bushel.

BREADSTUFFS TRADE OF CHICAGO, JAN. 1 TO NOV. 24.

	Receipts. 1859.	Receipts. 1860.	Shipments. 1859.	Shipments. 1860.
Flour, bbls	666,468	588,010	509,176	618,801
Wheat, bush	7,762,999	13,571,201	7,133,481	12,343,700
Corn, bush	5,138 561	15,448,594	3,910,399	13,715 127
Oats, bush	1,316,921	1,533,438	1,081,902	1,011,710
Rye, bush	228,148	390,907	124,283	125 319
Barley, bush	580,312	530,715	448,469	245,915

HAY—Sales to-day, 600 bales North River, at 75c.@85c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been inactive and nominal. Stock in hand: 150 bales American and 17,859 bales Foreign, including 16,249 bales Manila. Total stock, same time last year, 190 tons and 15,896 bales.

HIDES—Receipts have been in excess of the sales, and prices have declined. Week's receipts, 37,826 hides; week's sales, 28,300 hides, including, according to Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co., 2,500 dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 22 lbs., private terms; 4,000 dry Rio Grande, 19@20 lbs., 22c.. 6 months, usual selection: 11,300 dry California, 23 lbs., private terms; 1,082 dry California Mexican, 21 lbs.. 31½c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,483 dry Central American, 16@19 lbs., 20¾c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,000 dry New-Orleans, 21 lbs., private terms; 300 dry Bogota, 21 lbs., 21c., 6 months, rej. bad hides; 600 dry Salted Southern, 25 lbs., 16c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 200 dry Salted Southern, 16 lbs., 12c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 1,734 dry Sandwich Islands, 30 lbs., private terms; 2,700 City Slaughter, 70@80 lbs., 7c., cash; 400 Western Slaughter, 50 lbs., 7c., cash; 450 Demerara Slaughter, 50 lbs., private terms; 250 Southern Slaughter, 35 lbs., 8c., 4 months. The stock on hand of ox and cow hides is 161,120, (same time last year, 223,700—vear before, 41,300.) and 275 bales East India Hides.

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS OF HIDES AT NEW-YORK FOR THE YEARS 1859 AND 1860:

	Foreign Hides. 1859.	Foreign Hides. 1860.	Domestic Hides. 1859.	Domestic Hides. 1860.	Bales Hides. 1859.	Bales Hides. 1860.
January	89,599	173,367	66,259	66,042	20	173
February	147,499	88,982	30,587	68,822	563	249
March	176,760	104,567	32,683	46,244	139	243
April	220,798	63,666	67,682	92,926	523	258
May	188,056	66,933	37,934	74,410	199	215
June	174,285	89,133	30,314	36,316	172	4
July	132,366	69,596	32,906	34,656	130	66
August	114,916	64,979	28,583	34,613	40	56
Septem'r	152,459	100 583	16 302	34,459	68	56
October	134.721	56 787	37,732	28,837	306	211
Novem'b'r	207.515	65,228	46,369	68,554	181	717

HOPS—New have attracted less attention at from 30c.@35c. ₱ lb.

LATHS—Eastern $1 60 ₱ thousand.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the week, Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDMEYER notice thus: "Hemlock Sole: Sales for the week were of limited extent; quotations of prices only nominal. The moderate export demand hitherto prevailing, for German ports, is now interrupted. From England we learn that the British markets are bare of American stocks. Oak Sole in limited request. Upper in the Rough and Finished Stock continue quiet, as heretofore. Weekly receipts of Sole Leather about 48,000 sides Boot and Shoe business inactive."

METALS—Have been inactive, at old quotations.

MOLASSES—The principal sales have been of new crop New-Orleans, including 250 bbls., privately, at 37c.@38c.; and 700 bbls., by auction, at 31c.@34½c. per gallon. Total stock 7,105 hhds. and 5,247 bbls.

OILS—Are generally inactive at about former figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been sparingly sought after, including Mess, at $16 75, and Prime at $10 50@$10 75 ₱ bbl. Nothing new in Cut Meats. 150 boxes Philadelphia short middle-ribbed Bacon change hands, at 10c. ₱ lb. Of Lard, 200 tcs. and bbls. were sold, at 11c.@11½c. ₱ lb. Beef has been lightly dealt in, in lots, at $9 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$11 for extra Western Mess; $5@$5 50 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $14@$17 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $14@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter is inquired for, at 15c. @20c. for State, and 11c.@15c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese continues in demand at 9½c.@11c. ₱ lb

RICE—Sales of 150 tcs. were reported, at $3 50@$4 12½ ₱ 100 lbs. Messrs. EUGENE O'SULLIVAN & Co. have prepared the following statement of the

Stock of Rice in New-York, Dec. 1.

	1859.	1860.
Carolina, casks	3,385	5,527

SUGARS.—Sales have been reported of 360 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 5¾c.@6c., with 600 boxes Havana on terms not ascertained, ₱ lb.

Stock of Sugar in New-York Dec. 1.

	1859.	1860.
Cuba, hhds	27,330	45,256
Porto Rico, hhds	1,946	1,820
English Islands, hhds	600	431
New-Orleans, hhds	470	520
Total hhds	30,316	48,027
Melado, hhds	918	6,234
Cuba, boxes	13,848	27,300
Manila, bags	...	45,521
Calcutta	...	3,994
China, bags	...	14,564
Brazil, bags	22,500	33,300
Batavia, bskts	...	450

TOBACCO—The business in this line, during the month of November, Mr. RANDS notices thus: "In the midst of a most prospercus season business has been suddenly brought to a complete stand still by a commercial crisis caused by threatening political troubles, and although almost as severe as the ordeal we passed through only three years ago, the consequences, so far, have not been as disastrous as then, owing to the solid strength of our commercial community; yet it is devoutly to be h

whole possessions go to his family and relatives, the will making no bequests of a public character.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

John D. Philips et al., vs. *Russel Benedict et al.*—Motion denied to vacate order of arrest.

Before Justice Bogeboom.

Caswell Caswell.—Divorce granted.

Fish vs. *Davis et al.*—Motion granted; $10 costs.

Vail vs. *Morton et al.*—Motion denied, with leave to renew on motion to Sheriff and Plaintiff's Attorney.

In the Matter of the Estate of Michael O'Donohue Deceased.—Referred back to Referee.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before all the Justices.

Batterson, Assignee, vs. *Schieb.*—Order sustaining the demurrer reversed. Judgment ordered for plaintiff on demurrer, without costs of appeal to either party, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer and answer in ten days, on payment of costs of demurrer prior to appeal.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hoffman.

Ehlers vs. *Ehlers.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

MONCRIEF, J.—*Barry et al.* vs. *Zebley.*—Demurrer allowed, with liberty to amend in ten days on payment of costs.

East River Bank vs. *Rogers.*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with liberty to amend.

Reilly vs. *Chas. G. Cornell.*—Judgment for the defendant with costs. (Finding of facts with Special Term Clerk.)

BOSWORTH, J.—*Pettis* vs. *Griffin.*—Case settled.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Brady.

Wilcox vs. *Mason.*—The Court decided in this case that the objections on the argument of this motion, by defendant's counsel, were well taken, but that, by defendant's consent, to amend his affidavit on his stipulating to allow defendant to have the goods redelivered to him on giving the bond required by statute. Ten dollars costs to abide the event of the suit.

Elks vs. *Newman.*—Case settled.

Beasley vs. *Barry.*—Order settled.

Clark vs. *Newton.*—Motion granted, conditionally.

Fowler vs. *Fowler.*—Attachment to issue, unless defendant pay, as suggested in the opinion.

Brown vs. *Aubrey.*—Motion for judgment denied.

McCasker vs. *Junius.*—Motion granted, conditionally.

Seeley vs. *Newell.*—Case settled.

The Pending Crisis.

INDEPENDENT VIEWS OF A SOUTHERN DEMOCRAT ON THE ELECTION.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 12, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

No one can be better acquainted than yourself with the fact that the triumph of parties results more from approximation to some leading idea by masses impelled by causes and sentiments, as various as the motives of human action, than from any absolute unity of purpose as to governmental policy. The details of platforms are but imperfectly understood, and when understood, not relied upon. The character of the candidate, and the leading idea of the campaign, are the basis of party triumph. In this view, I regard the triumph of ABRAHAM LINCOLN as a new epoch in the history of our Republic. It is the turning-point whence we are to date the operation of new, and, to my mind, better influences upon the policy of the Government. Hitherto we have been subject to the Pro-Slavery idea as a *political power.* The adhesiveness of its partisans has given them an immense advantage in the control of the Government, and hence with a capriciousness equaled only by Hamlet's discourse with Polonius, the country has been compelled to admit that the object of their attention was to-day "like a weasel" and to-morrow "very like a whale." Under the despotic sway of the most exacting crew of *Pro-Slavery* politicians the country has been compelled, or thought itself compelled, by threats of dismemberment, to adopt alternately the doctrines of absolute Congressional sovereignty,—of absolute Congressional non-intervention,—of absolute Popular Sovereignty,—of partial Popular Sovereignty, —of partial Congressional Sovereignty, with absolute Congressional duty to protect Slavery in the territories; the whole period being illustrated by a partial recognition of the assumed doctrine then prevailing by the people of the Territory, or by Congress, as happened to suit the ruling power, with a quantity of anomalous and conflicting legislation.

Now, I am a National Democrat, and did not vote for ABRAHAM LINCOLN, but I rejoice in his election, because it will release the popular mind of the middle and border States from the control of the *Pro-Slavery idea as a political power.* It will enable us to place the Slaveholding interest upon the same footing as all other interests in the community; instead, as heretofore, of making all other interests subservient to that, which the census demonstrates to be the least important in the State. At present, there is a clause in our State Constitution which prevents the passage of any law interfering "with the relations of master and slave." To the political economist who recognizes the doctrine of "the greatest good to the greatest number," the injustice of this *class distinction* is apparent. There is no reason why one class of property should, by Constitutional enactment, be secured from Legislative interference any more than any other class of property. A new Constitutional Convention will probably be assembled within the next two years, when it is to be hoped this unjust clause may be omitted. Surprising as it may seem, so innocent and just a proposition as the above, although it looks to the removal of an unjust discrimination against ninety-five hundredths of the people, would, in the present state of the public mind, subject a reasonable and good man to denunciation as an Abolitionist.

It is the hope and belief that LINCOLN's election will emancipate the popular mind from the control of this exacting and tyrannical power that I rejoice in it. If the people could only be got to listen reasoningly and without prejudice, there is no doubt that what could be shown to be their manifest interest would control their political action. Now, it would be very easy to demonstrate to a Maryland audience that the institution of Slavery is the least important interest in the State, and that all the importance attached to it is derived from a foreign source—to wit, the Southern Slave market. As a working institution in this State, it does not pay—it is simply valuable as a *breeding institution.* Let us take an example familiar to every one. A woman house-servant of best class can be had here for $6 a month. That is what I have paid intelligent white women as cooks and washers, for years—it is a standard price; chambermaids and nurses a dollar less. The annual wages at this rate would amount to $72, she being at the expense of her own clothing and doctor's bills. A hearty negro woman, to perform the same labor, would cost here—because she would bring it in the South—$1,500. The interest on $1,500 at six per cent., is $90 per annum. Add to this the purchase of clothing, personal expenses and doctor's bills, and your cook will add to the interest on her purchase-money at least $60 more. This makes $150 per annum against $72, with the risks of death and absconding added, and the eventual certainty of sinking the capital in a hole six feet by two. Take an ordinary life of twenty years. The free labor cook at $72 per annum, has cost you $1,440;—the slave labor cook has cost you in interest and expenses, $3,000; to this add the original cost, and we have the aggregate of $4,500. Now, from this $4,500, deduct $1,440, the wages of free labor, and the remainder shows that we are just $3,060 worse off at the end of twenty years for owning a slave cook than for hiring a free cook. Men are the same, though the disproportion is not so great; because the value of negro men and women approximates more closely than the wages of farm hands and house-servants.

The great landed interests of our State, however, suffer by the incubus of nominal Slavery, for in the best of our farming Counties it hardly exists at all. The large majority of our farmers depend upon free labor, and would, of course, have more of it and better but for Slavery, while it is a well-known fact that its mere existence puts an embargo upon a large and valuable class of emigration which would pour over our borders and ennance the value of our lands, open the great reservoirs of our mineral wealth, develop our manufacturing resources, and build up to the height which the advantages of position eventually guarantees to us—a great commercial prosperity.

In the great city of Baltimore, with a population of 215,000 people, there are 2,000 slaves. Now, what compensation, I would ask, are their services, (for this comprises old men and little babies, healthy and infirm,) for their restraining influences upon her more speedy development. Give them their highest average value, and the stock in trade in any one of a dozen houses on Market-street would twice buy the whole of them.

Baltimore County—one of the largest and richest Counties in the State, with a population of 54,000, has 3,100 slaves. When we consider that at least three-fifths of these being children, and old and infirm and present mothers, unable to work, we can see how small a part of this County labor they perform. And yet their presence undoubtedly keeps out the necessary free laborers, causing the non-slaveholding portions of the community to work harder than they should, and worse than that, keeps down the price of land and thousands of acres of wilderness that should be under cultivation.

I am running to an unnecessary length in my letter of congratulation, but you will see at once how the elastic mind of the Middle States, rejoicing in a prospective emancipation from the Slavery dogma, disports itself in the free air of heaven. My regards to the Rail-splitter, and if he conducts himself reasonably, and attempts no unconstitutional pressure upon Southern rights, his Administration shall have the support of A NATIONAL DEMOCRAT.

THE QUESTION OF SECESSION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your position that no State can secede from the Union, of right, and without the consent of the remaining States, is too clear for debate.

Still the remaining States may consent to, or ratify secession.

Secession by one or more States will leave to the remainder, under the Federal Government, only these alternatives:

1. They must either enforce the Supreme law in the seceding States, by whatever means are requisite and sufficient to that end; or

2. They must assent to the secession and the establishment of a new nation adjacent to the remaining States, but as completely foreign and distinct as Peru, or Panama, or Mexico.

The letter of your Washington correspondent (in the TIMES of Nov. 10,) assumes that "if South Carolina wants to go out of the Union, she can go peaceably." Whatever may be the opinion on that point, your correspondent's next proposition is inadmissible, for he adds, "before she is out one year she will find what a great mistake she has made, and undoubtedly will fall into the traces again."

Let us not deceive ourselves, nor act under any belief that if South Carolina accomplishes secession, she will speedily return. The same pride of her political leaders which takes her out of the Union, against the manifest interest of her people, will keep her out.

But if any seceding State should ask to come back, the other States could never consent to such a game of fast and loose—in the Union one year and out the next. Such a precedent, once established, would be fatal to the Government and the Union. Most lamentable it would be to lose a State or States out of the Union, but infinitely worse to allow them to go out and come in at their pleasure. No: if secession is once established and assented to, let it be perpetual. Such wounds are incurable—at least, the remedy is far worse than the disease.

Preliminary to any correct judgment as to the wisest mode of dealing with secession, are these three considerations:

1. That no State can, under the Constitution, secede, without the assent of her sister States.

2. The other States can assent to or ratify secession. If they could admit Texas, they could let her go.

3. If secession takes place and is assented to, the separation should be perpetual.

The question now comes: If South Carolina, alone or with other States, insists on seceding, shall the remaining States consent to it, or shall the civil, military and naval power of the United States be combined, and if needful enlarged, in order to execute the supreme law of the land?

If a geographical separation of the seceding State or States were possible, if they could be removed to a distance, the Free States, while sorrowing at the separation, would say, Depart in peace.

But a geographical removal being impossible, which is the greatest evil, to enforce the laws in a seceding State, or to assent to the secession and admit two foreign, independent nations to be formed?

If it is decided to enforce the laws, and even if, at last, a large military and naval force should be employed, the object will not be to compel a State back into the Union. The States are all in it, and none can go out without the consent of the rest. It may be thought best to consent, but till then no State is or can be rightfully out of the Union.

But will the States be well enough united to compel obedience to law in the seceding States? Not at once; nor is it best they should. But if any State persists in defying and resisting the laws, a few years will unite the remaining States, and will show them what they have to do.

On the other hand, if the Government and States assent to the secession, there will no longer be any question of enforcing laws. There will be two independent nations. The inevitable war between them cannot be averted, nor long postponed. This first war will be a great war, perhaps a final one. The seceding States must carry the war into the enemy's country. They could not suffer such a war as this would be to come into the presence of their slaves. Should the North be conquered in battle, they could not be exterminated! they would rest and recruit. Should the seceding States be conquered, it would be final with them, as slaveholders. Slavery would be abolished with strong hand; not because it is wrong or bad, but because it makes bad neighbors; because it makes States secede from the Union; because the States north of the Gulf will determine to have access there, without passing through a foreign or hostile country.

History, human nature, the temper on both sides which produces secession, all indicate the great and inevitable war, which, at no distant day, is to follow a secession and separation of these States.

It is the certainty of this inevitable war which offers the strongest argument against consenting to secession. True it is, that such a war might arise from resisting secession and enforcing the laws in seceding States. It requires great prudence and wisdom to decide which of the two evils is the least, and to make them when they come as light as the nature of the case admits.

Death of Capt. McLane.

HEAD-QUARTERS NAVAJOE EXPEDITION, Camp near Head of Cañon of Challi, Oct. 14, 1860.

The Assistant Adjutant-General, Head-Quarters Department of New-Mexico, Santa Fé. N. M.

SIR: I have the honor to report the death, yesterday afternoon, in a skirmish with Navajoe Indians, of Capt. GEORGE MCLANE, of the Regiment of Mounted Riflemen.

The character and services of this gallant and distinguished officer are so well known to the Department Commander that it is unnecessary for me to say more than that he continued to the last moment the same daring and enthusiastic soldier that he has always shown himself to be, and that his untimely death has cast a gloom over the whole command.

I have directed his remains to be sent to Fort Defiance; to be retained there (unless his family wish them removed,) until the termination of the campaign will give us the opportunity of sending them, with an appropriate escort, to the home of his family, and of paying to them the honors due to his rank and to our feelings. Very respectfully, your obedient Servant,

(Signed.) EDWARD CANBY,
Major Tenth Infantry, Commanding.

LECTURES.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF
MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN.
Fourth Lecture of the Members' course THIS EVENING, Dec. 3, at Hope Chapel, by
J. W. GERARD, Esq.
Subject—*Japan and the Japanese.*

MR. LORD'S COURSE ON
REPRESENTATIVE WOMEN,
AT THE RUTGERS INSTITUTE.
On account of the storm on Tuesday last the lecture on *Paula* was postponed to TUESDAY, Dec. 4.
The hour has also been changed from 3 o'clock to 1 o'clock.
Both ladies and gentlemen are invited to attend.
Tickets for the course of five lectures $2. Single tickets, 50 cents. To be had at Crowen's bookstore and at the door.

LECTURE.—REV. WM. H. MILBURN WILL DELIVER his celebrated lecture on *What a blind man saw in England*, at the Bedford-st. Methodist E. Church, corner of Bedford and Morton sts., on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, to be had the door on the evening of the lecture.

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MAGIC TEA AND COFFEE POTS
EXCEL ALL OTHERS.
The only correct principle ever discovered for making tea or coffee. Steeps without boiling, saving time and trouble.
Dispensing with water pitcher—can pour tea or water from the same spout.
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Is warranted to restore gray hair and whiskers to their original color without dyeing. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. For sale by
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And by Druggists generally.

A CARD.WE CALL THE ATTENTION TO POILON'S highly perfumed Hair Beautifier, (rich in lustre,) price 15 cents; wholesale, $1 50 a dozen gilt boxes, two and four bottles, for presents. Laboratory, No 52 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Sold wholesale, No. 685 Broadway, No. 24 Ann-st. and No. 103 Fulton-st., New-York.

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THE NARDIN WATCH.
A. RUMRILL & CO.,
No 264 Broadway,
Having made arrangements for the sale of JAMES NARDIN'S POCKET CHRONOMETERS,
And other fine Watches,
Are now prepared to offer them at the lowest market prices, and
HIGHLY RECOMMEND them to their customers.

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HARNDEN'S EXPRESS
DAILY
Forwards Valuables and Merchandise to and from, and collects Drafts, Bills, &c., in all parts of the
EAST, WEST and SOUTH.
Will receive goods or orders to "call," at
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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
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Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
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Supplied at the lowest market prices.

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THE ETNA BASEMENT AND PARLOR HEATER.—Designed to set in the front basement fireplace, to warm the basement, parlors and rooms above. For efficacy, economy, durability and safety they are unequaled. Send for a circular.
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PUBLISHERS AND GIFT BOOKSELLERS,
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Two Superb Works for the Holidays:
THE LOVES AND HEROINES OF THE POETS. By B. H. STODDARD. 12 steel portraits. An elegant 4to. Price $12.
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The following will be published to-morrow:
LAVINIA. By RUFFINI, author of "Dr. Antonio," &c. $1 25.
PETTY ANNOYANCES OF MARRIED LIFE. By DE BALZAC. $1.

D. W. EVANS & CO., Gift Booksellers and Publishers, No. 677 Broadway, New-York, supply the above and all other Books at the Publishers' Lowest Prices. In addition they give a Gift, varying in value from 50 cents to $100, with every book at the time of sale. D. W. E. & CO. have just published a new edition of their 72-page catalogue which fully explains the whole system of Gift Distribution, and can be had gratis on application.
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READY WEDNESDAY,
PARTON'S
LIFE OF ANDREW JACKSON,
OF TENNESSEE.
3 vols., 8vo. With Steel Portraits.
In his own lifetime, Andrew Jackson was the most popular of American citizens. Since his death, there is but one name more endeared than his to the masses of the people. His name, to use the language of Henry Clay, the greatest of his opponents, is part of the moral property of the nation.
The life of Gen. Jackson was crowded with events. The whole of his career was peculiar, extraordinary, interesting, beyond that of any American of his time. His virtues and his failings, his good actions and his bad actions, all alike bear the stamp of his strong individuality. At the same time, he was the great REPRESENTATIVE MAN of the Great West, as the Great West was in his day—impulsive, irascible, brave, generous and patriotic—prompt with word and deed for his country—a warm friend—a terrible enemy.
The influence of Andrew Jackson upon the fortunes and the character of the United States was powerful, besides adding to the glory of his country's arms, and giving her an immortal lesson in the art of self-defence, he changed the character of parties, and altered the course of political events. He touched nothing which he did not radically change. He fought nothing which he did not defeat. He opposed nothing which he did not annihilate. No man could resist his invincible will, or stand the shock of his overwhelming popularity.
To this hour his influence is felt and seen in the character of the government. No one can understand the politics of to-day who does not know much of the nature and career of Andrew Jackson, and comprehend what he did and what he destroyed, as the head of the party which has ruled the country, with little interruption, since the day on which he assumed the Presidential chair, thirty years ago.
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"By givin' the whole country a good, sound administration. By pourin' ile upon the troubled water, North and South! By pursooin a patriotic, firm and just course, and then if any State wants to secede, let 'em Secesh!"
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For the rest of this side-splitting letter see No. 50 of VANITY FAIR,
ready on Wednesday next, Dec. 5.

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RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I., AFFORDS unusual facilities for training daughters to a sound and accomplished education. Winter term commencing Nov. 5. Circulars had from Mr. BROWN, No. 429 Broadway.

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$5 REWARD.—LOST, A CORAL NECKLACE, while going from No. 15 Brevoort-place, 10th st., (through Broadway, 9th-st., and 4th-av.,) to New-Haven Depôt, or in cars returning to 10th-st., through 10th-st. to Jefferson Market, and back to Brevoort-place. The finder will receive the above reward by returning it to above address.

LOST OR STOLEN.—A CHECK DRAWN BY P. Collins on the Bank of Northern Liberties, Philadelphia, to our order, for $146 37, dated Oct. 28, 1860. Check was indorsed by us to Smith, Williams & Co. payment of the same has been stopped. The finder will be suitably rewarded by sending it to the undersigned.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1860. CHURCHILL, INGALLS & CO.

LOST—ON FRIDAY EVENING, AT A FAIR HELD at corner of Bleecker and West 10th-st., or coming down Bleecker-st., GOLD RING, topaz stone set in pearls. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to D. GALBRAITH, sexton, No. 117 Perry-st.

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POLITICAL.

DANIEL DARROW,
The Republican candidate for
ALDERMAN,
of the 7th Aldermanic District, 9th and 15th Wards.

EIGHTEENTH WARD NATIONAL UNION CLUB.
At a regular meeting of this Club held Nov. 28, the following nominations were unanimously ratified:
SCHOOL OFFICERS FOR THE XVIIIth WARDS.
For School Commissioner—ALFRED A. VALENTINE.
For School Trustees,
CHARLES G. MURCH, | ELBERT ROBERSON.
For School Trustee. (To fill vacancy.)
JOHN M. REED
For School Inspector—JAMES W. GERARD.
For Constables,
ISAAC V. TRUSS. | JOHN R. FINLEY.
For Councilmen for the Sixth District,
H. A. T. CRANBERY, Eighteenth Ward.
WM. F. FROST, Eighteenth Ward.
WM. C. BROSS, Sixteenth Ward.
JOHN C. HAM, Sixteenth Ward.
EDWARD R. WILBER, Fifteenth Ward.
CHARLES J. HOLDER, Ninth Ward.
W. G. STERLING, President.
W. A. KETCHUM, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR ALDERMAN	ISAAC DAYTON.
FOR COUNCILMAN	WILLIAM ORTON.
FOR SCHOOL COMMISSIONER	ROBERT A. ADAMS.
TO FILL VACANCY	SAMUEL B. H. VANCE.
FOR SCHOOL INSPECTOR	MORDECAI L. MARSH.
FOR TRUSTEES	JOHN DELAMATER, THOMAS CHRISTY.
TO FILL VACANCY	MILTON ST. JOHN.

FOR CIVIL JUSTICE.
VIIIth Judicial District (16th and 20th Wards.)
WILLIAM H. BULL.

SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.
XIIth, XIXth, XXth, XXIst and XXIId Wards.
REGULAR REPUBLICAN TAXPAYERS' AND PEOPLES' NOMINATIONS.
For Councilmen:
JONATHAN T. TROTTER,
CHARLES MCCARTY,
DANIEL E. GAVIT,
CHARLES C. PINCKNEY,
JOHN W. MARSHALL,
GEORGE G. BURNS.

NINTH WARD REPUBLICAN SCHOOL NOMINATIONS.
For Commissioner,
JAMES W. FARR.
For Inspectors,
JAMES HARRISON,
GEORGE F. MERKLEE,
To fill vacancy.
For Trustees,
AUGUSTUS F DOW,
WILLIAM W. CORNELL.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD
TAXPAYERS, UNION AND AMERICAN SCHOOL TICKET.
For School Commissioner,
JOHN DAVENPORT.
For School Inspector,
JAMES UNDERHILL.
For Trustees.
EDWARD N. BLOOM.
WILLIAM L. COGSWELL.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS,
For Councilmen Sixth District, IXth, XVth, XVIth and XVIIth Wards:
ALEXANDER H. KEECH.
ABRAHAM LENT.
HARVY T. CLEVELAND.
WILLIAM ORTON.
JOHN D. OTTEWELL.
THOMAS STEVENSON.

REPUBLICAN SCHOOL TICKET.
TWELFTH WARD.
For Commissioner—EDGAR KETCHUM.
For Inspector—WILLIAM S. CARMAN.
For Trustees, full term—JAMES GIFFIN, JAMES DAVIS.
For Trustees, to fill vacancies—JAMES S. BREATH, Dr. N. M. FREEMAN.

FIRST ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.
REPUBLICAN UNION AND WORKINGMEN'S NOMINATION:
FOR ALDERMAN,
HENRY SMITH.
R. S. GOULD, Chairman.
ARTHUR BOYCE, Secretary.

THIRD ALDERMANIC DISTRICT,
(Fifth and portions of the Third and Eighth Wards.)
Citizens', Tax-payers' and Republican
Candidate for Alderman
CAPT. GEORGE C. BYRNE.

FIFTEENTH WARD
REPUBLICAN SCHOOL NOMINATIONS.
For Commissioner—ERASTUS C. BENEDICT.
For Trustees—THOS. DENNY, JOHN M. KNOX.
For Inspector—JAMES S. HUYLER.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.
PEOPLE'S NOMINATION
FOR COUNCILMAN,
EDWARD TIMPSON.

SIXTEENTH WARD.
FOR SCHOOL COMMISSIONER,
To fill vacancy,
ISAAC W. HAFF.

FOR COUNCILMAN,
Ist, IId, IIId, IVth, Vth, VIth, VIIth, VIIIth and XIVth Wards,
JACOB PECARE.
REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR COUNCILMAN,
Seventh Senatorial District,
12th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d Wards,
JONATHAN T. TROTTER.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.
For School Commissioner,
JOHN DAVENPORT.

THE TWENTY-FIRST WARD INDEPENDENT ASSOCIATION.—TO THE VOTERS OF THE WARD: On Tuesday next, the 4th of December, is to be held the Annual Charter Election for Officers of our City Government. We are then to vote for an Alderman and six Councilmen, who, as members of our Common Council, will direct in the expenditure of some five millions annually of our City revenue; and, also for members of a Common School Board, which is to expend a million and a quarter more. The social and educational interests of eight hundred thousand people, and the care of six hundred millions of property, are to be confided to these men, and whether tax payers or not, we are all equally affected by their measures.
For the purpose of securing the election of honest and capable men to fill these offices, a number of the residents of this Ward have united under the name of "The Twenty-first Ward Independent Association," and solicit your cooperation with them. The Association is composed of gentlemen of every shade of State and National Politics, and its only object is to rescue our local interests from the hands of party politicians, with whom the welfare of their constituents is entirely subordinated to their own personal advancement. The plan of the Association is to organize the Independent vote of the Ward, so as to hold a balance of power, which shall be used for the best men in nomination by all the parties of the day, and thus compel these parties to nominate only candidates worthy of their support; none of the members of the Association are office-seekers, they simply inquire into the character and qualifications of those who seek our local offices, and lay before you the result of their investigations.
The candidate we have selected for Alderman is ANDRE FROMENT. From the personal knowledge of some of our members, and the numerous testimonials we have received from citizens of the highest standing as to his conscientiousness, capacity, and unimpeachable integrity, we are fully satisfied that he will discharge the duties of the office with faithfulness and ability.
We have made every inquiry possible concerning the candidatees for Councilmen, on the tickets of the different parties during the three or four days allowed us since their nomination, and have selected from them the following:

CHARLES C. PINCKNEY, Republican.
JONATHAN T. TROTTER, Republican.
S. D. BINGHAM, National Union.
ALEXANDER BRANDON, Tammany.
EDWARD TIMPSON, Mozart.
ALVAH T. CANFIELD, Union.

For School Commissioner, we recommend JOHN DAVENPORT. He is well known to nearly all of us as an efficient and competent man. He has served in this office for many years, both in the old Public Schools and under the present system, with great zeal and ability, and we consider his services to the cause of education, invaluable.
For Inspector of Schools, James Underhill. For Trustees, Edward N. Bloom, William L. Cogswell.
All of whom we can confidently recommend to your support.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

H. M. SCHIEFFELIN,	ISAAC WALTON,
WM. E. DODGE,	THOMAS U. SMITH,
JOHN J. PHELPS,	THOS. HITCHCOCK,
GEORGE GREER,	ADON SMITH, Jr.,
A. B. CLARK,	CHAS. E. LUFF,
NASON B. COLLINS,	THOMAS CRANE,
THOMAS C. SMITH,	W. H. MCDONNELL,
DAVID WAGSTAFF,	STEPHEN HYATT.

TO THE TAX-PAYERS AND CITIZENS OF THE TWENTY-FIRST WARD.—On Tuesday next the Election for Charter and School Officers will be held. The undersigned, tax-paying citizens, resident in the Twenty-first Ward, believing that the evident necessity for reform in our Municipal affairs will impress you with the importance of voting for such men only as can be relied upon to administer our local Government honestly, have pleasure in asking you, without regard to party, to unite with them in the support of
ANDRE FROMENT, Esq.,
WHO HAS BEEN NOMINATED AS ALDERMAN OF THIS DISTRICT.
The undersigned have no hesitation in recommending Mr. FROMENT, as in every way reliable, and of enviable reputation as a man of energy, integrity and industry. He is personally known to most of the undersigned, and those of us who have not a sufficient personal knowledge of his fitness, have taken pains to ascertain, by inquiry, as to his capability, and we earnestly recommend Mr. FROMENT as worthy of your suffrage and support, in the belief that his election will benefit our Ward, and promote the general welfare of the City.
We are, respectfully,
Your fellow citizens,

JOHN C. CHEESEMAN, M. D., No. 230 5th-av.
WILLIAM M. CLARKE, No. 216 5th-av.
WM. W. DEFOREST, No. 268 5th-av.
JAMES. F. PENNIMAN, No. 85 East 35th-st.
EDWARD LEARNED, No. 250 Madison-av.
CHAS. GOULD, No. 5 Madison-square, North.
ROBT. S. HONE, No. 231 5th-av.
W. BUTLER DUNCAN, No. 233 5th-av.
J. J. ASTOR, Jr. corner 33d-st. and 5th-av.
WM. WHITLOCK, Jr., No. 25 East 36th-st.
SAMUEL L. M. BARLOW, No. 226 5th-av.
JACOB VANDERPOEL, No. 105 Madison-av.
ANDREW V. STOUT, No. 118 Madison-av.
JOSHUA J. HENRY, No. 373 5th-av.
DAVID S. GODDINGTON, No. 228 5th-av.
DAVID B. YOUNG, No. 163 Lexington-av.
DEWITT C. HAYS, No. 5 West 30th-st.
WM. R. CLERKE, No. 7 East 35th-st.
ALFRED COLVILL, No. 225 5th-av.
RAFAELLE MOLINI, No. 108 Lexington-av.
WM. SEYMOUR, Jr., No. 36 West 29th-st.
PHILIP H. STEVENS, No. 11 West 33th-st.
ROBERT SCHELL, No. 6 East 30th st.
L. A. DELMOTTE, No. 72 East 31st-st.
JOSEPH WEEKS, No. 120 Madison-av.
NOAH T. PIKE, No. 59 East 31st-st.
And many others.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1860.

INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
JOHN L. BLAKELY,
For Alderman First Aldermanic District.

NINETEENTH WARD REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.—School Commissioners, Michael A. Reed, Christian Schwartz, to fill vacancy. Inspector, Wm. H. Schenck. Trustees, Henry J. Armstrong, Hermann Ga

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 3, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE JEWESS.

BURTON'S GARDEN—MACBETH.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—RICHARD III.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE MODEL HYPOCRITE.

BOWERY THEATRE—SPALDING & ROGERS' CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—ROSE ELMER—WHAT IS IT?—AZTEC CHILDREN.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—SONGS AND DANCES BY A CHANGED COMPANY.

INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—DUSSELDORF GALLERY—JARVES' COLLECTION.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway—THE "CIMBRIANA" PICTURE.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway—ADAM AND EVE—THE TEMPTATION AND THE REPULSION.

CANAL-STREET—No. 306—WHEELOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our dispatches from Washington this morning will be found exceedingly interesting, in view of the fact that Congress assembles to-day. It is understood that the President's Message will not be delivered until to-morrow. This delay is thought best by Mr. BUCHANAN, in order to allow time for the preparation of some measure of compromise, before the exciting topic of secession shall be introduced by the reading of his views upon the subject. The President will, it is asserted, deny the right of any State to secede, but will admit that there is no power in the Constitution to force her to remain in the Union, and will declare his purpose to veto any force bill should Congress see fit to pass one. He will not *recommend* a general Convention of the States, but will *suggest* that such a Convention might concert measures to restore quiet. Meantime, it is believed in some quarters that a plan of permanent reconciliation will come from a committee of both Houses, to be composed of a Senator and a Representative from each State, to whom shall be submitted the President's Message without debate, and who shall report an amendment to the Constitution, to cover all the ground of difficulty. This plan, however, may be defeated by the Secessionists, who have, it is understood, already prepared a resolution, which will be presented to-day, declaring the right of a State to secede at will. Such a resolution would undoubtedly be overwhelmingly rejected, which would give the South Carolina members a pretext for withdrawing immediately, when they might be followed by those of other States. There is undoubtedly, however, a strong Union sentiment among the Southern members. Such men as LEACH of North Carolina, BOULIGNY of Louisiana, ANDERSON of Missouri, ADAMS and BURNETT of Kentucky, and NELSON and ETHERIDGE of Tennessee, are open in their condemnation of the secession movement. It is expected that the Republicans will make an attempt to push the Appropriation bills through before the discussion commences, and for this Mr. SHERMAN, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, is fully prepared. Senator DOUGLAS was complimented with a serenade on Saturday evening, and took the occasion to express his most unqualified condemnation of the secession movement, and his unalterable devotion to the Union. He declared his intention to bury all animosities, and labor only for the preservation of the country. This declaration has had the effect of rallying around him many who have quite recently been his bitter enemies. Our dispatches from various points in the South do not vary much in their character from those previously received. The South Carolina Legislature is principally occupied at present in legislation of a local interest, though some measures looking to a more strict internal arrangement, and to the defence of her sea-coast, have been introduced, but not acted upon. In Florida a State Convention is to be held, the time for which has not been decided. Gen. HOUSTON, of Texas, has been petitioned to assemble the Legislature of that State in extra session, but refuses to do so unless a majority of the people demand it.

Judging by the reports which reach us from Missouri, the troubles in Kansas assume the most formidable proportions, and had we not received peaceful assurances from Fort Scott, the point at which the greatest outrages are alleged to have been committed, we might suppose that MONTGOMERY and his men were simply a bloodthirsty set of scoundrels, who go about murdering innocent people and burning their habitations merely to satiate their craving for carnage. A telegram from Warsaw announces that a meeting of the people of Benton County, Mo., was held on Thursday last, at which a Committee was formed for enrolling a company of volunteers for protection, and a series of resolutions were passed expressive of satisfaction at the prompt action of the Governor of the State and the President of the United States, in taking measures to defend the homes and firesides of the border squatters, at a time when they were unable to do so themselves. A circular is also published from a number of persons in Chuton, Henry County, Mo., which gives the most harrowing accounts of outrages alleged to have been committed by MONTGOMERY and his gang. It is very much in the style of Judge WILLIAMS' missive, and is probably worthy of as much credence.

Advices from the Pacific side to the 21st of November have reached us by the Pony Express which passed Fort Kearney yesterday morning. The steamer *Golden Age*, which left San Francisco, on the 21st, for Panama, to connect with the Aspinwall steamer, took 520 passengers and $1,216,000 in treasure, of which $1,078,000 was for New-York. The returns of the Presidential election in California are sufficiently full to insure the success of Mr. LINCOLN by a plurality of from 700 to 1,000 over Mr. DOUGLAS. The total vote of the State does not exceed 118,500. Great anxiety existed to gain further knowlege of the state of feeling at the East in reference to the result of the election. Much damage had been caused in the interior of the State by a recent storm, many flumes and ditches being injured, houses unroofed, &c. One of the mammoth trees of Calaveras was prostrated. The lists of the passengers and treasure by the *Golden Age* are given in our dispatch.

Two steamers left this port on Saturday—the *City of Baltimore*, Capt. PETHIE, for Liverpool, with 202 passengers and $2,850 in specie, and the *Teutonia*, Capt. TAUBE, for Southampton and Hamburg, with 105 passengers and $86,000 in specie on freight.

On Saturday evening, CHARLES MCAULEY, who murdered KELLY, in Front-street, Brooklyn, a few nights ago, went to the Second District Station-house and surrendered himself to the police. He says he was intoxicated, and has no recollection of having used a knife during the fight.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court, Justice HOGEBOOM on Saturday heard the remainder of the argument in the case of the injunction against the Mayor, &c., and the Ninth-avenue Railroad Company. Decision was reserved. In the same Court, Justice INGRAHAM refused to open the judgment in the Omnibus case for the purpose of making an allowance. In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, BILLY MULLIGAN was sentenced to State Prison for four years and six months. He addressed the Court, and desired to make affidavit to disclosures concerning the forging of Senator BRODERICK'S will. He also accused one of his counsel of having acted against his interests while professing to defend him.

The Stock Market closed with some appearance of firmness on Saturday afternoon, though the actual business of the day was moderate. No change in Money affairs. Bills on London firm 104@105 ₰ cent.

Flour, Wheat and Corn were moderately inquired for at lower prices. Cotton was depressed and irregular. Rio Coffee, Cuba Sugars and New-Orleans Molasses, attracted more attention. Provisions, Metals, Oils, Naval Stores, Hemp, Fish, Rice, Spices, Tallow and Tobacco, were inactive. Whisky declined a shade. The Freight engagements were to a fair extent. There were 507 vessels of all classes in port.

The Crisis—Duty of Conciliation—How to Begin.

There is a general demand for measures of Conciliation. On all sides there seems to be a general disposition to do whatever can be done fairly and justly, to remove causes of complaint and restore peace and mutual good feeling to the different sections of the country. By common consent, moreover, the most prominent and tangible point of offence seems to be the legislation growing out of the Fugitive Slave law. Several of the Northern States have passed Personal Liberty bills—with the alleged intent to prevent the return of fugitive slaves to their masters. From Union men in every quarter of the South, come up the most earnest appeals to the Northern States to repeal these laws. Such an act, we are assured, would have a powerful effect in disarming the disunion clamor in nearly all the Southern States, and in promoting the prospects of a peaceful adjustment of all pending differences.

We are not disposed to contest the essential justice of these demands. So far as these laws have the effect of thwarting legal efforts to restore fugitive slaves, they are clearly unjust, and well calculated to exasperate the South. But it must be at the same time remembered that the ostensible and primary object of these bills is the protection of Northern citizens. They are intended to prevent colored citizens of Free States from being carried into Slavery,—as may happen through the defective provisions of the Fugitive Slave law concerning identity;—and also to devolve wholly upon officers of the Federal Government duties which belong to them alone. So far as these are the real objects of these Personal Liberty bills, the States have a right to pass them. Virginia has a law upon her statute-book to prevent kidnapping, very similar in its terms to the so-called Liberty bill of Massachusetts. The necessity, or at least the provocation, for the enactment of these laws is found in the offensive and outrageous provisions of the Fugitive Slave law.

Now, the very first step towards conciliation should *be the amendment of that law*; and it should be taken by the Democratic members of the present Congress. It seems to be quite common to call exclusively upon the Republicans for compromises and concessions. We have no doubt they will be found quite ready to do their share in the work of pacification. But it must be borne in mind that they are not in possession of power, that none of the responsibilities of Government rest as yet upon their shoulders, and that *three months* must yet elapse before they will have the slightest control over the smallest appointment or other Executive act of the Administration. And within that three months immense injury may be inflicted upon the country through the headlong madness of the Disunionists. The whole responsibility of meeting the crisis rests with the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN. It is for the Democratic Party to take measures of conciliation. The opening of the campaign rests with them. And we run not the slightest risk in saying that they will be promptly seconded and sustained by the Republican Party in every just and fair proposition looking to that end.

If Senator MASON, or any other prominent Democrat in either House, will bring forward such amendments to the Fugitive Slave law as shall, without impairing its efficiency, relieve it of its most offensive features, they can be promptly passed by the general assent of both branches of Congress. And then, after such a demonstration of good faith and fair dealing, it will be easy to secure the prompt repeal of every obnoxious Personal Liberty bill which any Northern State may have enacted. Without some such preliminary action, the prospect is not encouraging. The Northern States can scarcely respond to the naked demand now made upon them, without seeming to yield to menaces and fears;—and it is scarcely becoming in Southern men, who are so jealously sensitive upon this point themselves, to insist upon such a sacrifice at their hands. But such amendments as we suggest,—especially if proffered by the South,—amendments which would facilitate, rather than hinder, the practical execution of the law,—would at once command the respect and the prompt response of every Northern State.

What has the *Journal of Commerce* to say to this suggestion?

VOICE OF THE MIDDLE AND BORDER STATES.—From a letter dated Louisville, Kentucky, published in our issue of last Saturday, it will be seen that Ex-Secretary GUTHRIE is not of those "who despair of their country." In clear, bold and emphatic language, he has rebuked the indecent haste of the Cotton States in their attempt to "precipitate revolution." He declares on behalf of the Middle States, that they will rise up and stand between the extremists of both sections, pointing to the fact that President LINCOLN will find an antagonistic Senate and House of Representatives arrayed against him, as proof positive that the Cotton States can have no real fear of political aggression on which to base their attempted rupture of the Union. "And while we denounce the course of the North," adds Mr. GUTHRIE with commendable candor, "is the South in nothing to blame? Are our skirts free from the causes of this impending difficulty? We naturally take sides with those whose interests are identical with our own, *but we will not fight the battles of South Carolina while she is safe at home in bed.*" This is the true voice of the Middle States, and in the few words italicised the whole philosophy of the secession movement is met and overthrown.

The Cotton States desire a reopening of the Slave-trade, and as a step in this direction have to work for a rupture of the Union. But it is no part of their plan to carry the Middle and Border Slave States with them these being required to act as a barrier, after secession, against the escape of fugitives from labor into States no longer recognizing a Fugitive Slave law. Kentucky, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and Missouri would thus have to "fight the battles" of the Cotton States, while those States were "safe at home in bed;" and it is against this position that Ex-Secretary GUTHRIE enters his protest. "You and I," say the fire-eaters of the Cotton States to the North—"You and I will fight; but the Middle and Border States of our section must bear all the blows."

Gov. WICKLIFFE, Judge BULLOCK, and many other Kentuckians, eminent for wealth, intelligence and political influence, took part with Ex-Secretary GUTHRIE at the great Union demonstration in Louisville, on last Monday night, which called forth these conservative sentiments; and all echoed, in other but equally impressive forms, the same patriotic and wise convictions. Let the sober second thought of Southern intelligence only have time to make itself felt amongst the people, and the Union, after this severe trial, will become stronger and more unassailable than ever heretofore.

The President's Message.

The public awaits, with profound anxiety, the forthcoming Message of the President. It ought to be sent to Congress to-day—but intimations are current that it will be postponed until to-morrow, on account of changes that have taken place in Mr. BUCHANAN'S mind, as to its contents on the subject of secession. We do not suppose that Mr. BUCHANAN has any doubt as to what he *ought* to say upon that point. His path is so plain that a much less sagacious mind than his would have no excuse for mistaking it. But his doubts turn upon the wisdom—the expediency of saying what he knows to be true.

It is pretty generally understood, that a portion of his Cabinet sympathize with the secession movement—and Mr. COBB, from Georgia, if no others, would feel bound to withdraw his support from the Administration, and his presence from its councils, if the Message were to take firm and decided ground for coercion. Mr. BUCHANAN is near the end of his term of office, and his experience has not been such as to incline him to court difficulties of any kind. His paramount wish is understood to be, as peaceful and comfortable a release from his official duties as circumstances will permit. He desires above all things to hand over all insoluble problems to his successor. "Peace in *my time*" is his most fervent supplication. We have very little doubt, therefore, that Mr. BUCHANAN will postpone a breach in his Cabinet by almost any sacrifice of this kind which may be demanded. Not that he will say anything in favor of secession,—for this is utterly impossible to any man in his position;—but he will be very likely to handle the subject with the greatest tenderness, and to avoid any direct committal of the Government to active measures for the suppression of the secession movement.

Perhaps, under all the circumstances of the case, this course may be wisest. It is not the course which Gen. JACKSON took,—nor the one which he would be likely to take now. But then, it must be remembered, as Mr. DOUGLAS reminded Mr. BUCHANAN at a critical period of their party relations, that Gen. JACKSON is *dead*. And it must also be confessed that the circumstances of the country are very different from those which Gen. JACKSON was called upon to face. The crisis is much more serious and requires very different management. While the President ought, in our opinion, not to leave the country for one moment in doubt as to the *duty* of the Government to maintain the integrity of the Union, and enforce obedience to the laws, at all hazards, it is not at all necessary for him to pledge himself to any specific mode or moment of interference. It may be the wisest course to give both North and South time for reflection,—to postpone, as long as possible, that resort to coercive measures which is inevitable, sooner or later, unless we have made up our minds to see the Union fall into fragments, and hold the position among the nations which the Republics of Mexico and South America now monopolize. If the South insist upon it, this must be the final issue.

But it is not necessary for the Government to hasten it,—indeed it should do everything in its power to postpone it. Delay may avert it altogether. We are unwilling to believe that any State in the Union is prepared to invoke such a calamity upon itself and the country at large,—unless it shall appear, after due inquiry and effort, that conciliation is utterly and absolutely hopeless. So far as the madness and passion of South Carolina will permit, the Southern people should be left to work out this problem for themselves. Nothing, in the way of conciliation which justice and a supreme regard to the welfare of the whole country will permit, should be left undone. No effort should be spared to place matters on such a footing as will strengthen the hands of the friends of the Union in the Southern States.

It is in this direction that the remedy for pending evils must be sought,—and we have little doubt that the President's Message will, in this sense and to this extent, be found a conciliatory document.

SENTENCE OF MULLIGAN—THE LAW AT LAST TRIUMPHANT.—The Court of Oyer and Terminer on Saturday was thronged to its extreme capacity with a crowd composed principally of those allied by similarity of pursuits to WILLIAM MULLIGAN, the final disposition of whose case was the order of the day. The most strenuous efforts of counsel failed to procure further postponement of sentence; and he who has so often defied the law in its official personifications, was made at last to feel its power, in a sentence which confines him to the solitude of Sing Sing for the term of four years and a half.

During the remarks with which the Court prefaced the sentence, the prisoner startled the audience by the statement that he had been prosecuted and tried at the instigation of certain parties who had forged the will of the late Senator BRODERICK, and who were anxious to put him in a condition where he could not expose their crime. He was proceeding to accuse Ex-Judge PHILLIPS, who had acted as his counsel, of having been false to his interests, and of having labored against him, when the Court interfered for the protection of counsel, and forbade further accusations.

Whatever may be the weight which attaches to the statements of a man in MULLIGAN'S condition, and of his well-known character, his disclosure of alleged fraud in the matter of Senator BRODERICK'S will carries no marks of intrinsic improbability. His statements, therefore, ought certainly to suggest an investigation of the matters to which they refer.

This final act of Judge GOULD, before the expiration of the term at which he has presided, accords with the unrelenting severity which, from the outset, he has thought should be visited upon that class of the community whose members see fit to carry in concealment knives and pistols, ready to be used, on the slightest provocation, in taking human life. A persevering continuance of such blows as this, dealt upon the hitherto unmolested prerogatives of the "ruling class," would tend very much to enhance the safety of citizens in the public streets, and might at length indirectly effect an improvement in the management of our political affairs, which have been so often controlled by the violence or menaces of bullies. If an especial example was to be made of any one of this class, a better type could not have been selected than WILLIAM MULLIGAN, Esquire.

To-morrow's Election.

The Charter Election which takes place to-morrow, though not presenting any of those abstract issues which furnish a congenial theme to eloquence, is yet destined to have the most important and controlling influence over the affairs of our City and the education of the rising generation for the next two years. Many candidates are in the field—numerous, in fact, as the turkey-buzzards collected round a carcase in the swamps of Florida, all with eager and whetted beaks, prehensile claws, and appetites strongly yearning for their portion of the public spoil. Fortunately, we are not without a few candidates of the better class, presented by different parties; and it behooves every good citizen to scrutinize jealously, and with but little reference to political divisions, the characters and antecedents of each candidate for his vote.

A civil Justice is to elected for the Eighth Judicial District, embracing the Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards. This is an office of large power for good or evil over the humbler classes of creditors and debtors—a conscientious Judge seeking to administer correct decisions promptly, and at as little cost as possible to the litigants, while a Judge of less principle will be careless as to the number of adjournments which take place, so long as the fees of Court keep accumulating with every postponement. The emoluments of this office have been variously estimated, but the general opinion of those who should know, sets down the average annual receipts at between seven and eight thousand dollars. This is a prize worth fighting for; and as there are two Democratic candidates in the field with but one Republican nominee, the chances are that the Republican may win.

There are nine Aldermen to be elected, and these, so far as the public has any concern, are the most important officers to be chosen to-morrow. Their Board forms the conjoint power with the Mayoralty in confirming or removing all Heads of Departments; and a thorough union between the Mayor and Aldermen could scarcely fail to produce the most disastrous effects upon the City. Of the ten millions of dollars annually raised by City taxation, more than four millions and a half are spent through the Street Department and City Inspector's Department; so that upon the integrity of the gentlemen named by the Mayor and confirmed by the Board of Aldermen for these offices, our citizens have to depend exclusively for the honest disbursement of these large sums of money. The same combination has also power over the Croton Board and the Chamberlainey—two Departments, we need hardly say, of very serious importance to our citizens.

There are also to be elected six members of the Board of Councilmen, at salaries of $1,200 each for one year, for each Senatorial District—twenty-four Councilmen, all told—this body having coördinate jurisdiction with the Board of Aldermen in everything affecting legislation, though without power in reference to the confirmation or rejection of the Heads of Departments nominated by the Mayor. An honest Board of Councilmen might be made to act as an effectual breakwater against all schemes of corruption, their power being equal to that of the Aldermen in reference to the confirmation of awards of contracts, resolutions directing the Comptroller to pay money, the leasing of ferries or other public property, and the insertion of appropriations in the Tax Levy before its submission to the State Legislature. With a thoroughly, actively and intelligently honest Board of Councilmen, no schemes for the plunder of the public treasury could reach fruition; for even with dishonest Heads of Departments making dishonest contracts, the Councilmen might refuse to confirm the award, and no City contract is binding without their concurrence. It is so long, however, since we have had an honest Board of Councilmen, that the preceding sentence may be regarded as an abstract speculation.

There are also to be elected two constables in each Ward, these officers being worth on the average about fifteen hundred dollars each, and the candidates commonly emanating from the grog-shop and porter-house sections of each party—the Ward leaders allowing the "roughs" to nominate and elect such constables as they please, in order to secure votes for the higher portions of the ticket. And yet the position of constable is one fraught with terrible power over those of our population who lodge in tenement-houses and live by daily labor. Many constables, it is known, ally themselves in partnership with dealers in second-hand furniture, clothing and so forth; and then woe to any tenant who fails to make good the full amount of his rent on the very day it is due, or to any debtor against whom a judgment has issued from a Civil Court which he cannot satisfy on the very moment of the constable's appearance. A sort of mock-auction is instantly held and the poor man's or poor widow's all is swept into the second-hand furniture store at one-fifth or one-eighth of its true value.

In addition to the foregoing officers, there are to be elected to-morrow one Commissioner, one Inspector and two Trustees of Common Schools for each of the twenty-two Wards of our City. This is, in all probability, the last election of school officers that will ever be held under the present law, the next Legislature having before it, as one of its earliest and most important duties, the abolition of the present miserable Ward system, and the construction of some better means for the election of school officers—probably on a general ticket for the City. Ward lines have long ago been abolished in reference to Assemblymen, Aldermen, Councilmen, Senators, and so forth; nor can there be any good reason for giving the Second Ward, with its few hundred voters, as large a representation in the Board of Education as is awarded to the up-town Wards, each with many thousand electors.

On the importance of placing good men, free from religious prejudice, and of fair education and character, at the head of our school system, it cannot be necessary to enlarge. The whole future of the rising generation is to be decided, for better or worse, according to the description of instructors appointed, and the course of education prescribed, by the school officers to be selected to-morrow. These officers are without any direct salary, but have to some extent the patronage of the schools as their compensation, and their election is regarded as a test of popular strength, authorizing them to aspire to more remunerative positions afterwards. With this general statement of the issues presented, the task of voting to-morrow is now in the hands of our citizens—this one thing being very sure, that if any errors are made in the selection of candidates, those who commit it will have to pay dearly for their folly.

Senator Gwin and California.

Now that it is no longer a matter of doubt that the Republican Party has triumphed on the Pacific as well as on the Atlantic, and that California has ranged herself with the States of the North and the West, it is, perhaps, quite time that the victors should begin to estimate the extent of their victory, and to decide upon whose brow the laurels of their grateful admiration are to repose.

For the Republican successes in California the party is evidently indebted to one of its most persistent and powerful foes. Senator GWIN, hating Republicanism much, but Mr. DOUGLAS more, has sacrificed the ascendency of his party and his own tenure of political power to the passion nearest his heart.

A year ago, Senator GWIN assumed to hold California in his hand. Strong in the Senatorial rank to which he lent the added prestige of no inconsiderable personal presence, and of an indomitable political activity, the successful rival of Col. FREMONT had made himself by degrees the practical arbiter at Washington of the most serious questions involving the future of the Pacific States. He had the field to himself. His Senatorial colleague from his own State was a new, untried, and in no respect formidable competitor for this high post. Oregon was represented by two of the most absolutely insignificant public men in the nation—men so insignificant that the fractional Democracy in search of a candidate hit upon one of them as the victim of its Vice-Presidential nomination. Death had removed BRODERICK from his path at the precise moment, when the stern and fiery nature of that wayward and sullen devotee of popular Democracy threatened most to interfere with his ambitious projects.

In a word, Senator GWIN appeared at Washington in the Winter of 1859, as the unquestioned voice of the Pacific Democracy. In 1860 he returns to Washington with his own head on a political charger, and humbly presents the State to the incoming Republican Administration.

Certainly the Republicans owe such a man no ordinary debt, and it is not easy to see how they can succeed in discharging their obligation. By his undeviating sacrifice of California and her interests on every possible occasion to the slightest exigency of Presidential politics; by his steady and unaffected disregard of all Pacific questions whenever they came or seemed to come in collision with his own schemes of vengeance against rival party leaders, or of organization for remote party purposes, Senator GWIN has done what might a year ago have seemed impracticable. He has reduced the Democratic Party in California to insignificance, nobly heedless of the fact that with the disappearance of this party, he himself must vanish from the public scene.

For it is not easy to see what the President can do to keep this majestic manœuvrer still before the world. If Senator GWIN were a lawyer, the seat of Chief Justice TANEY might perhaps be made vacant for him. But this is not so; and were it so it must be owned that the Californian Senator lacks one quality to fit him for this high succession, which can be pleaded in favor, for instance, of Judge BLACK. The Attorney-General of the United States has shown in the most conspicuous cases which have passed under his supervision since his official life began, a talent for twisting truth to serve the ends of misrepresentation, and for torturing logic into servility, to which Mr. GWIN can make no pretensions. If it is necessary to block the future with a Chief Justice of unquestionable convictions, even the worst enemy of Senator GWIN must admit that he could never do this work so heartily or so effectively as the illustrious legal janissary to whom Mr. BUCHANAN has confided the manipulation of the public interests in the first law office of his Government. Some other "post of honor" must be provided as a "private station" for the excommunicated high-priest of the Californian Democracy.

WHAT SOUTH CAROLINA INTENDS.—It seems that South Carolina has decided to have no conferences or consultations with any other Southern State. In commenting on Gov. GIST'S Message, the Charleston *Mercury* says:

"South Carolina does not intend to have any further offers of assistance or of counsel on her part rejected. *Let each State now act for itself, and by itself, upon its own sovereignty.* She will then be ever ready to commune with such of her neighboring sovereign Slave States as may desire consultation with her; but not otherwise."

The refusal of Virginia last year to respond to her invitation to take counsel together about disunion, seems to have seriously affected the Palmetto State. She intends now to secede on her own exclusive account.

OUR RELATIONS WITH PERU.—In view of the critical condition of our domestic affairs, the rupture with Peru attracts but little notice. The event, however, is one of no inconsiderable importance, and its causes and probable consequences are worthy of attention. We publish in another part of this morning's TIMES the first portion of the diplomatic correspondence between the two Governments on the subject, and shall give the remainder to-morrow. The publication is by the authority of the Peruvian Government, and sets forth the entire history of the negotiations which have ended in this rupture.

HOW TO RAISE MONEY.—The Charleston *Mercury* proposes that the State of South Carolina issue bills *receivable* in payment for all dues to the State, in order to raise money to arm the State. The annual State tax is $600,000, and $400,000 more is required for the special object named. This seems to be resorting to the old paper money scheme rather early in the war of Independence.

New-Jersey.

MONTHLY REPORT OF THE CITY MARSHAL.—City Marshal ELLIS, of Jersey City, reports there have been committed to the City Prison, during the month of November, 128 persons, charged with the following offences: Drunk, 42; drunk and disorderly, 21; drunk and exposing person, 1; drunk and fighting, 6; drunkenness and vagrancy, 10; disorderly, 2; assault and battery, 15; violating city ordinances, 1; gambling, 6; breaking windows, 2; assault, 4; fighting, 1; entering a house, 3; malicious mischief, 1; petty larceny, 3; found in a yard, 1; insanity, 1; stealing, 4; passing counterfeit money, 1; attempt to steal, 1; burglary, 2; threatening violence, 1—total, 128. Nativity—Ireland, 92; United States, 25; England, 6; Germany, 4; Sweden, 1.

OPENING OF THE BERGEN TUNNEL.—The formal opening of the Bergen Tunnel will take place about the 1st of January, after which, so many of the trains of the Erie Road as can find accommodation at the Long Dock, in its present condition, will be run through the Tunnel instead of to Jersey City. The passengers will be landed at the foot of Chambers-street, New-York, where slips for the boats are now being built. Several boats have been procured from the East River Ferries for use until Spring, at which time new ones will take their places.

FATAL TUNNEL ACCIDENT.—A young man named PATRICK MOORY, employed as a laborer in the "pocket shaft" at the Bergen Tunnel, was instantly killed on Saturday at the bottom of the shaft, by the falling upon him of a large stone while he was in the act of getting out of the bucket, used for letting down the men, in which he had descended to commence work.

NOW AND THEN.

Nullification in 1832 and Secession in 1860.

Review of the History of the Nullification Movement in 1832---Public Sentiment at the South Then and Now.

Those whose lives have been so protracted as to enable them to remember the crisis of 1832-33, cannot fail to be impressed with the various points in common, and points of contrast, between the events of that period and those of the present day. Acting upon convictions of more or less sincerity and intensity, South Carolina twenty-eight years ago felt herself compelled to question the impartiality and impugn the authority of the Federal Government, and misinterpreting and misapplying the platform of Southern Republicanism contained in the Virginia resolutions of 1798-99, asserted the right of a State to set at defiance the enactments of Congress, and, if necessary, to withdraw from the Confederation. The origin, character and event of the conflict provoked by these positions throw so much light upon the actual condition of things, that it cannot be otherwise than instructive to recall their leading historical points.

The nullification contest of 1832 had its source in that sectional jealousy which seems now to have reached its culmination. Upon emerging from the war of 1812 with Great Britain, with some glory, but without the achievement of the objects for which the war was declared, the principal result of value left to the American people was the lesson taught by its deprivations through the long period of non-intercourse, the embargo, and the actual conflict. Without any industrial resources at the commencement of this epoch, throughout this period of commercial suspension, the utmost inconvenience and even suffering were felt for the want of the necessaries and comforts for which the country had been dependent upon English factories and markets; and all classes and all sections joined in the demand for the adoption of such measures of encouragement to home industry, as in any similar contingency should render us independent. The protective Tariff of 1816 was the product of this national want. Adopted with the free consent of all the States, it at once gave the anticipated impetus to domestic manufactures; but owing to the peculiarities of Southern labor, and the superior enterprise, energy and ingenuity of the Northern States, it was soon found that the impulse was felt almost exclusively at the North, while the South, by its absence of competition, had simply exchanged dependence upon Old for dependence upon New-England. It was also asserted that the enhanced price paid for the commodities of Northern manufacture, under the tariff, was paid by the consumers at the South and elsewhere: and an additional reason for jealousy was discerned in this fact. There were not wanting Southern orators to point to three pence extra upon the yard of cotton cloth, which the South had to pay for the advantage of the North; and the impossibility of obtaining a ton of Welsh iron without five dollars tribute to a furnace man in Connecticut or New-Jersey. At each successive revisal of the tariff during the Administration of Presidents MONROE and ADAMS, these complaints became louder; and were accompanied, on the part of leading men from South Carolina, with threats of nullification, and new doctrines of State rights pointing to the policy of secession.

The highly protective tariff of 1828 gave a fierce and more menacing tone to these popular mutterings. The election of ANDREW JACKSON, with Mr. CALHOUN upon the ticket as Vice-President, in the Fall of that year, served to calm the extreme agitation—for Gen. JACKSON was chosen upon the strength of his opposition to the Adams' policy; while Mr. CALHOUN, who had, in 1816, been the foremost advocate of protection, had now avowed his predilections for Free Trade. In those days, the revision of the Tariff was a prime electioneering instrument, put to use invariably on the eve of a Presidential contest. Prior to the quadrennial discussion of 1832, an event had occurred which alarmed the South. A personal quarrel had taken place between the Vice-President and the Chief Magistrate, arising out of events which had occurred during the Administration of MONROE; it had produced a rupture of the Cabinet, and a violent pamphlet controversy. It also gave rise to a faction in Congress, known as the friends of Mr. CALHOUN, whose prominent doctrine was Free Trade. The efforts and the threats of this small but formidable faction were not without effect in procuring some trifling reduction in the tariff of July 14, 1832; but the concessions were insufficient to satisfy a population, who, for merely political purposes, had been inflamed beyond the possibility of sudden calm; and besides, it was the hope of Mr. CALHOUN and his friends, by keeping the agitation alive until November, to turn the election unfavorably for Gen. JACKSON. This desire was all the stronger, for the reason that Mr. CALHOUN had been refused a renomination for the Vice-Presidential chair, that honor having been given to Mr. VAN BUREN, the object of especial vengeance with the Calhoun party, which regarded him the subtle source of its humiliation, and as the "Mordecai who sat within the White House gates." The cries of Free Trade and State Rights were therefore kept up with all practical vigor; and the South was given to understand that both these cries would have to be hushed, should Gen. JACKSON, a staunch Unionist, carry the election.

On the 25th of October, 1832, summoned by the advice of Mr. CALHOUN and Gen. HAYNE, and by the call of Gov. HAMILTON, the Legislature of South Carolina met in special session, and passed a law authorizing a State Convention to be held, a month later, to consider the action proper for the State, in view of the usurpations of the Federal Government. The Convention met, Gen. JACKSON having in the interim obtained the popular vote for the Presidency, and at once, Nov. 24, adopted an ordinance, reciting the hardships resulting to the State from the revenue laws, especially the Acts of May 19, 1828, and of July 14, 1832; reviewing the fruitless efforts of South Carolina to procure some mitigation of those oppressive laws, and declaring that nothing was then left but resistance. The method of resistance was set forth. The Acts in question were declared to be null and void. It was made a penal offence for a Federal or State officer to attempt to enforce them after Feb. 1, 1833. The Legislature was required to pass laws to protect the citizen in his refusal to pay duties. An appeal in any civil action arising before the State Courts was in no case to be permitted to go to the Supreme Court of the United States. And any attempt of the Federal Government to enforce the revenue laws, either by armed force or by closing the ports, was to be considered a severance of the ties which bound South Carolina to the Union, and as authorizing a resumption of her sovereignty as an independent State. The ordinance was accompanied by a justificatory address to the people of the United States.

The adjournment of the Convention was followed, Nov. 27, by the meeting of the Legislature, to whom Gov. HAMILTON, in submitting the ordinance, delivered an inflammatory address. The wrongs suffered by the South at the hands of the North; the special acts of legislation complained of; the propriety of having it well understood that should the United States persist in collecting revenue after Feb. 1, 1833, that South Carolina would secede; the necessity of authorizing Custom-House clearances by the State; and of levying an army of at least 12,000 men, were prominent topics of the Governor's Message. The Legislature responded to its suggestions. A series of acts was passed, providing for "the security and protection of the people of South Carolina," "authorizing an oath of exclusive obedience to the State laws requir

by the ordinance," and a variety of other enactments of a revolutionary character.

In the meantime, the Federal authorities had not been unobservant. The annual Message of Gen. JACKSON, Dec. 4, 1832, had briefly referred to the course of events in South Carolina, adding a pledge that the laws, at the proper time, should be duly enforced, and expressing his belief that the Constitutional powers of the Executive were sufficient for the crisis, without legislative assistance. On the 10th of the same month appeared the President's Proclamation to the People of South Carolina, in which he argued the question of nullification and secession; and gave his judgment strongly against the right in either case; and after warning the people to desist from their revolutionary plans, he declared his intention to use the utmost power assigned him to enforce obedience to the laws.

In the meantime, Gen. HAYNE, whose unequal contest in the United States Senate, with Mr. WEBSTER, is his principal claim to recollection, had been inaugurated as Governor. In his address on the occasion he employed all the eloquence with which he was so richly gifted, to inflame still further the spirit of resistance, and his proclamation of December 20, in response to that of the President, after restating the arguments relied upon by the nullifiers to justify their views of the Federal compact and its obligations, bade the people take arms in preparation for the struggle that was plainly inevitable. While, however, the enrollment of troops under this invocation was proceeding very slowly, the President was active in moving troops and vessels to the vicinity of Charleston, and in otherwise demonstrating his resolute intentions. On the 14th of January, 1833, Mr. CALHOUN laid on the table of the Senate, a resolution calling upon the President for information with regard to the South Carolina difficulty, with copies of all collateral documents. Two days later these were sent in, accompanied by a message entering with detail into the historical and constitutional questions connected with the subject, and suggesting at the same time some concessions to demands of the South, and some additional measures for strengthening the hands of the Executive, antecedent to a final appeal to arms. The latter suggestion gave rise to the measure very absurdly styled the "Force Bill." It was a measure introduced by the Administration Party, authorizing the President, in case the collection of revenue should be interfered with at any established port of entry, to close such port, and to transfer the Custom-house to some other point. It also gave protection to United States Marshals in the performance of their duties. This bill became a law March 1, 1833, three days before the close of that Congress.

It was preceded, however, by another measure, of a pacificatory character, the parentage of which was due to Mr. CLAY, and its success to Mr. CLAYTON. On the 12th of February, 1833, the former introduced into the Senate a bill for the modification of the tariff, which became known as the Compromise bill. It provided for the gradual reduction of the duties to a revenue standard through a period of eight years and a half. A violent but not prolonged contest ensued. Mr. CALHOUN and his partisans were brought to its support, by a knowledge that the President contemplated the arrest of that leader upon a charge of high treason, and a demand for his impeachment. Mr. WEBSTER, sustained by other Northern Senators, opposed the bill, because they believed it derogatory to the Federal Government thus to make concessions to rebels with arms in their hands. The bill, however, passed both Houses with slight amendment, and became a law Feb. 25.

In the presence of this conciliatory legislation, the vitality of the nullification movement disappeared. There was still a display of military, and a profusion of cockades; but the revenues were collected on and after Feb. 1, and South Carolina did not secede. The intermediation of Gen. SCOTT, who was promptly sent to Charleston, in a partly martial and partly mediatorial capacity, did much to prevent collision; and the knowledge that the idea of concession had been suggested by the President, and accepted by such men as CLAY, CAYTON and CALHOUN, did still more. The storm gradually subsided. It was no longer necessary to maintain an extraordinary armament at Charleston. Gov. HAYNE dismissed his troops, with a rhetorical flourish on the victory they had gained over the Federal Government, and the winter of Southern discontent had before May of 1833 yielded to a glorious summer. South Carolina boasted of its triumph over the North; it was only Mr. CALHOUN and a few of the more intelligent of his party who understood how much had been sacrificed, and how transient was the security they had gained.

In thus hastily recapitulating the chronological data of this period, we have refrained from measuring the popular sentiment then prevalent by what we witness to-day. It will better serve our purpose to present this aspect of the subject singly.

The actual movement at the present time at the South presents the entire body of the people of South Carolina in a state of hostility to Federal authority, and determined to throw off its yoke. In the grievances which are alleged as the origin of this determination we find fifteen Southern States sympathizing with more or less intensity; while in Alabama, Florida, Mississippi and Georgia, there seems to be a practical unanimity in favor of following at once the lead of South Carolina. In the remainder of the Southern States the disunion sentiment, though not in the ascendant, has obviously a very wide and dangerous prevalence.

In 1832, however, the case was greatly different. Then the cause of discontent was as at present, a jealousy of the North, and a belief that the burdens of Government were unfairly distributed, and the rights of the South disregarded; and the remedy proposed was analagous; for, when challenged to draw a distinction between nullification and secession, the leaders of the movement were constrained to admit the phrases to be equivalent. But the remedy now so generally approved was then accepted by a mere handful of the Southern people. In the Congressional election at Charleston in the Fall of 1832, the nullification candidate, the editor of the *Mercury*—then, as now, the organ of secession—was elected by only 130 majority. The Charleston *Courier* was a strong advocate of the Union. A Union State Convention was held at Columbia, Sept. 12, 1832, at which multitudes were present, and nullification was denounced chiefly because it was subversive of the Constitution and of the national liberties. A great popular Union meeting at Columbia, Oct. 25, used even violent language in condemnation of the nullifiers; and at Lancaster Court-house, in the month of December, a mass meeting, presided over by Major GIBSON, an influential planter, protested in energetic terms against the ordinance of nullification, and approved the coercive measures threatened by Gen. JACKSON. Among the leading men pledged to the cause of the Union were Chancellor HARPER, JOEL R. POINSETT, Col. DRAYTON, Judge PETTIGREW. In the popular elections of the Autumn of 1832, according to the Charleston *Mercury*, there were 46,000 votes cast, and the nullification majority was but 8,000. In the Legislature, at the special session of October, the act calling a Convention had a vote of 31 to 14 in the Senate, and 97 to 27 in the House; and a large number avowedly voted with the majority, who deprecated any extreme action on the part of the Convention. And that the sense of the State might be tested, the Union Party determined to put forth candidates for every seat the State was entitled to in Congress.

Nor was the military ardor, save in Charleston, of alarming heat. In that city troops were drilled to defend the State, in the event of Federal coercion; but troops almost as numerous were drilled to aid in enforcing the national laws. So high and bitter ran the feud between these military heroes, that it became necessary to assign certain portions of the city to each exclusively to put a stop to hostile collisions. In the rural districts much complaint was made at the tardiness of the enrolment. The Press in the interior was equally divided between the rival parties; and while one side invited, the other discouraged volunteering. In January, 1833, the ranks of the State army were still meagre. The Greenville *Mountaineer*, published in a district where now a Union man would perish by Lynch-law, gloried in the universal difficulty of finding volunteers; and speaking of that immediate region, says, "Many who have hitherto been drawn along with the nullifiers are now ready for any extremity in defense of the Union and civil liberty. No Union man in the District, and very few of the nullifiers, would shoulder a musket to fight against the Star Spangled Banner." In short, to use the language of the *National Intelligencer* at the time, "The majority of the people in the State were ripe for this rash and desperate attempt. The minority, however, were strong enough to dare to be bold." The same reliance was placed on volunteered assistance from without as at present. We find the Columbus *Times* declaring that "throngs of volunteers in aid of nullification might be expected from Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina and Virginia, although the Legislatures of all those States are unanimously adverse to the cause."

And this remark carries us beyond the frontiers of South Carolina. While the provoking cause which led that State to extreme measures was as keenly felt by all the Southern States, and obtained their ardent sympathy, that sympathy was exchanged for universal condemnation, when nullification and secession were proposed. It would be sufficient to demonstrate this fact, to refer to the debates in Congress upon the so-called Force bill,—a debate which clearly elicited the views of Southern members. They were generally opposed to conceding anything to South Carolina, while she retained her menacing attitude; denounced her course as rash and uncalled for; agreed in recognizing its revolutionary character, and approved the application of coercive measures. The Legislatures of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Virginia and North Carolina, passed, almost unanimously in every instance, resolutions condemnatory of the nullifiers, and denying the right of secession. Gov. LUMPKIN, in his Message to the Legislature of Georgia, stigmatized nullification as dangerous and delusive in practice as in theory, and the Legislature in reply passed resolutions respecting the "abhorrent doctrine of nullification as neither a peaceful nor a constitutional remedy, but, on the contrary, as tending to civil commotion and disunion; and, while we deplore, they say, the rash and revolutionary measures recently adopted by a Convention of South Carolina, we deem it a paramount duty to warn our fellow-citizens against adopting her mischievous policy." This tone of Georgian sentiment is the more remarkable, because Georgia had just emerged from a contest with the Federal Government, which might reasonably have left her with embittered feelings, and ready to sympathize with any similar champion. The only noteworthy exception to this accord of principle was shown at a dinner in Oglethorpe, in August, 1832, where Judge CLAYTON, who had been the master-mind of the Federal conflict referred to, was the principal speaker, and was too fresh from the encounter not to give one more peal of his war-trumpet to cheer South Carolina. All the candidates for Congress that Fall were interrogated on nullification, and only those were elected who disclaimed it, and swore abiding allegiance to the Union. With regard to Alabama, not only do the resolutions of the Legislature, but the public journals of that day attest, that "Nullification was utterly rejected." In Louisiana, a mass meeting, overwhelming in numbers and influence, was held at New-Orleans, Jan. 2, to denounce the attitude of South Carolina. In North Carolina, beyond the Legislative resolves, the voice of condemnation found expression at all the county militia gatherings, where resolutions of censure were in every instance adopted; and the clergy of all denominations met at the capital to express their sorrow and indignation at the course of the neighboring State. The resolutions adopted in Virginia, demanding an unconditional repeal of the nullification ordinance, and arguing that the resolutions of 1798 afforded no authority for the pretensions of South Carolina, were sent to Columbia by the hands of Mr. B. WATKINS LEIGH, as Special Commissioner. There is no doubt, therefore, that South Carolina was wholly destitute of external approbation for her extreme measures; and that when, on April 2, 1833, Gov. HAYNE lamented to the troops when disbanding them, that South Carolina, "instead of receiving sympathy and support from those whose interests were identified with her own," had been left to contend single-handed, that he spoke with deep feeling and perfect truth.

We shall have fulfilled the aim of these remarks, if we have shown, on the one hand, that the cause which moved South Carolina to revolt in 1832, was essentially the same as that which actuates her now; that it equally appealed to sectional feeling, and was equally common to the other Slave States; and on the other hand, that it failed to enlist in extreme measures, not only the whole of those States, South Carolina excepted, but that even in South Carolina there was a large and powerful minority who remained faithful to the Union. In these latter circumstances lies the painful and threatening contrast between that period and the present. Even with the energy and resolution of Gen. JACKSON at the head of affairs, it is extremely doubtful whether the result would have been what it was, had the mass of the South approved nullification, as they now approve the same doctrine in its developed form of secession. But happily for that day, disunion was a word of horror, from which men shrunk abashed. The Revolutionary period was too recent, and its battle-fields still too green with the richness of patriotic blood, for men lightly to talk of throwing away what had been so dearly but gloriously purchased. He was a bold man then who whispered treason to the Union. The lapse of twenty years have familiarized all men with the idea, and the word has become so common as to be in the mouth of everybody. Indeed, it is painful to think that where, at that day, the apostle of secession would have stood a perilous chance of earning martyrdom, the same fate now impends over the apologist of the Union. The cloud the size of a man's hand has swollen so as to cover the horizon. Nullification and secession, from being the profession of an obscure faction, have become the ruling faith of one-third of the Union, and threaten to involve the remainder in perplexity and change. It is not too late, perhaps, for the omen to be averted.

THE BURCH DIVORCE CASE.

TWELFTH DAY.

NAPERVILLE, Ill., Saturday, Dec. 1.

The prosecution waived the cross-examination of David Stuart.

The letter from Mrs. Burch to Judge Skinner and the deed of Isaac H. Burch and Mary, his wife, to Henry Farnam, were put in by the defence. The deed is in the handwriting of Mr. Burch, and conveys a large amount of real estate for the consideration of $1,000. The deed had never been filed, and was obtained from the complainant through an order of the Court.

The letter from Mrs. Burch to Judge Skinner is as follows:

SIR: I have just executed an answer to Mr. Burch's application for a bill of divorce from our marriage relations. Will you, as my friend and solicitor, appear in court or find some other lawyer to do so, and do for me what shall be perfectly right and just as between Mr. Burch and myself?

Yours, MARY W. BURCH.

Erastus Corning, sworn: I first heard of the difficulty in the Burch family on Wednesday evening, after my return from New York; Mrs. Burch arrived at Albany on Friday evening; on Saturday I telegraphed to Mr. Burch to meet me at Suspension Bridge on Tuesday evening; I met him there; I had read the letter from Mr. Burch to Mr. Pruyn; at the interview Mr. Burch gave much the same account as contained in the letter; he told me that one of the arguments he used to obtain the confession, was putting his fist in the face of Mrs. Burch and saying, "*you shall confess*;" in describing his action, he doubled up his hand and put his fist in my face, to show me how he did it; Mrs. Turner, the mother of the defendant, was at New-York, under the doctor's care; I telegraphed to her, and she came to Albany on Thursday, and remained till the next morning; then her health compelled her to return for medical advice; Mrs. Burch, the defendant, went to the Falls with her brother Horace Turner; at the same time I went and saw her there; after the interview with Mr. Burch I told her that Mr. Burch had informed me that she had connived with David Stuart in an attempt to ruin Fanny Burch; I told her nothing more, for I had to go off to Buffalo; I returned to Albany on the following Thursday; I did not see Mrs. Burch again; on Friday I went to New-York, and on Saturday consulted with defendant's mother; I had no conversation previously with defendant; I saw the letter from Mr. Burch to Mrs. Turner either at Albany or New-York; not any of the letters received from Mr. Burch, neither that to Mr. Pruyn, those to me or that to Mrs. Turner, were shown to the defendant before my return from New-York; on the following Monday I received a letter from Rev. Mr. Patterson, inclosing one from him to Mrs. Burch; I handed it to her and gave her directions and advice not to answer it or write any more letters; the first conversation I had with Mrs. Burch on the matter, since the interview at the Falls, was on the Thursday following my last visit to New-York; from the time of the defendant's arrival at Albany until Mr. Sedgwick's visit on the second Thursday after, she was in a highly excited state and as like a distracted woman as you could imagine; Mr. Burch told me he had sent Mrs. Burch by the Fort Wayne and Cleveland route to prevent her going direct to where her brother was; Mrs. Burch has no father living; her only brother is Horace Turner.

The counsel for the complainant declined to cross-examine the witness. Mrs. Burch was deeply affected during Mr. Corning's examination.

Horace Turner, sworn—I was at Mr. Burch's house at the death of my brother Joseph; he was very sick when I arrived; I saw Mr. Stuart there; Mr. Burch said on Tuesday night, after coming from Dekeven's wedding, he would have Mr. Stuart there; I never was out any night playing cards during my brother's illness; never told Fanny Burch so; I conversed with Mr. Burch about Mr. Stuart for some time in January, 1858; I had heard of Mr. Stuart in Detroit; I asked Mr. Burch "what he knew of Mr. Stuart?" he said, "Stuart is a very good fellow;" I said I had heard that Mr. Stuart's reputation as to females was bad; Mr. Burch replied that he knew all that, but did not believe it, and that he thought Mr. Stuart was a gentleman, or words to that effect or that import; from the time I saw Mrs. Burch after this occurrence until I returned from the Falls with her, she seemed almost crazy; I don't know whether this is a proper description, for she was so much reduced, and so weak and broken in health, that her death, before we reached Albany, would not have surprised me.

Cross-examined—Was absent from the house on Wednesday night, during my brother's sickness; I went to the depôt to meet my mother, who was expected in the midnight train.

Henry H. Hamlin, clerk of the Tremont-house, sworn—He proved the presence of David Stuart at the servants' party on the Christmas eve of 1857, and parlor hops at the Tremont on the 11th of February and 9th of March, 1858.

Cross-examined—On the night of the Christmas eve dance I was making myself generally useful, dancing with the girls, &c. [Laughter.] David Stuart engaged himself generally in dancing with all the good-looking girls that came along. [Loud Laughter.]

The deposition of *Wm. Marsh* was then read. It proves the meeting of the Historical Society at the rooms of Wm. H. Brown, Nov. 29, 1857. The meeting commenced at seven o'clock, and lasted until after ten, when it adjourned.

The deposition of Mrs. Emma R. Banks was read. She deposed to attending the concert at the Melrose Hall, in Chicago, in May, 1857; went with Mr. Burch and his wife; I heard Mr. Burch tell his wife he had given an extra ticket to Mr. Stuart; Mr. Stuart came to the concert during the evening.

Mrs. Harriet Corning's deposition was now offered, when a discussion arose as to its admission.

Mr. Beckwith argued in favor of its admissibility, as being testimony as to the first things said by the defendant after leaving her husband's house in terror, and as being the first time she could speak free from restraint.

The Court ruled the deposition out, except so far as the following sentence: "Mrs. Burch, on her arrival at Albany, was very excited; she seemed almost distracted."

Mr. Beckwith took exception to the ruling of the Court.

Proof was then given of the date of the first day of the County Fair, on Oct. 14, 1857, and of the enactment of the plays of "Pocahontas" and the "Gentleman from Ireland," at the theatre on that evening.

Christopher Roberts, Clerk of the Burch Bank, sworn: I cannot tell when Mr. Burch went East in 1857; I believe it was on the 5th of September; I cannot tell anything further of his movements.

Mr. Beckwith here moved for an order from the Court, directing the producing of letters to prove that Mr. Burch was at home from the 4th to the 15th of October, when the Court adjourned till Monday at 2 o'clock P. M.

News from the Pike's Peak Region.

FORT KEARNEY, Friday, Nov. 30.

The California Overland Coach and Pike's Peak Express Coach, from Denver 27th ult., passed at noon with six passengers and $4,000 in dust.

No news from the mines.

Capt. ANDERSON, with his company of Dragoons, returned at noon to-day, without being able to hold an interview with the Indians to quiet the apprehensions of settlers, express riders and mail agents, along the Platte, at the hostile attitude the Indians have assumed. The commanding officer here has ordered Capt. STEELE, with his company of Second Infantry, to leave to-morrow morning for Cottonwood Springs, where it is reported whole bands of Arapahoes, Cheyennes and Sioux, are encamped to the number of ten or fifteen thousand. Emboldened by numbers they annoy travelers and commit both grand and petty larcenies. It is greatly feared that a general war will break out.

The coach from Denver City, Nov. 26, passed here for Omaha yesterday afternoon, with eight passengers, the United States mails, and the express messenger with $12,680 in dust.

The weather was clear and the nights cold, and the snow was melting in the daytime.

Both houses of the Provisional Government adjourned from Denver to Golden City on the 24th inst. The remainder of the session will be held at that place.

Fifty-two freight wagons, belonging to ALEXANDER MAJORS, arrived on the evening of the 24th. Large numbers are leaving for the San Juan mines, and 3,000 are reported to be returning disappointed. This rumor needs confirmation.

C. F. HINCKLEY, of Hinckley & Co.'s Express, has been appointed Agent for the Eastern and Western Telegraph Company at Denver City. By this arrangement messages can be forwarded to all points in the gold regions, leaving Fort Kearney four times per week.

Singular Accident at Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Sunday, Dec. 2.

A man named JOHN MURRAY, living in Madison-street, in this city, on Saturday evening placed a muzzle of a loaded gun-barrel, detached from the stock, to his mouth, and while blowing into it, the breech came in contact with a lighted candle, discharging the weapon. MURRAY's head was blown off and portions of his skull and brains scattered about the room. The barrel rebounded, and striking his mother-in-law ten feet distant, penetrated four inches into her chest. It is believed she cannot survive.

Conflagrations.

DWELLING-HOUSE IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Sunday, Dec. 2.

The large unfinished dwelling-house No. 124 Beacon-street, owned by JOHN T. COOLIDGE, was destroyed by fire last night. The adjoining building was considerably damaged. Loss $25,000; insured.

BRIGGS HOUSE IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Dec. 1.

A fire broke out in the laundry of the Briggs House this afternoon, and before it could be subdued damaged the building to the amount of $10,000; fully insured.

Navigation on the Hudson.

ALBANY, Sunday, Dec. 2.

The weather is cold and blustering, and snow has been falling nearly all day. There is considerable ice on the canal and some in the river. The steamtug *Ohio* left for New-York this evening, with a very large tow. At least 100 boats are between here and Troy, waiting to be towed to New-York.

The Mahaiwe Bank.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Saturday, Dec. 1.

The report of the suspension of the Mahaiwe Bank of Great Barrington, published in the Springfield *Republican* this morning, is untrue. The cashier says that the Bank shall not suspend.

Earnings of the Great Western Railway.

TORONTO, Saturday, Dec. 1.

The Great Western Railway earnings for the week ending yesterday, amount to $40,500, an increase over the corresponding week last year of $2,000.

Steamship Keystone State bound for Havana.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Dec. 1.

The steamship *Keystone State* leaves this evening, at 7 o'clock, for Havana, with the *Isabel's* mails and passengers. The steamship *Catawba* will leave in place of the *Isabel* on the 10th inst.

The Palestine Outward Bound.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Dec. 1.

The steamship *Palestine* sailed from this port at 3½ o'clock, this afternoon, for Liverpool.

Later from Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE WEST.

The United States Mail Steamship *Star of the West*, S. P. GRIFFIN, Commander, from Havana on the 26th ult., arrived at this port on Saturday.

There has been no change in the market since the departure of the *Quaker City*.

Although the news brought by the *Star of the West* from the United States had produced great uneasiness in commercial circles, good Exchange on New-York was at 12 per cent.

On the 24th ult. a young man named JAMES HUDSON, a passenger on the *Ocmulgee* from New-Orleans, attempted suicide by blowing out his brains. He was sent to the hospital in Havana, and his condition

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

OBSERVANCE OF THE SUNDAY LIQUOR LAW.—The vendors of intoxicating drinks who have been allowed for nearly a year past to violate the liquor law, by selling on the Sabbath with impunity, seemed generally to have a realizing sense that the recent movement of Superintendent KENNEDY to stop the traffic has been made in earnest. Yesterday, in comparison with other Sundays, few places were opened—the side doors and back entrances in most instances being closed even to the familiar faces of the regular customers. The movement was inaugurated a week ago, and its result was then manifested by a decrease of about one-fourth in the usual number of arrests for intoxication. Yesterday the total arrests for the offence was *thirty-three*—being a decrease of *seventeen* from the number of the previous Sunday. Thirty-one keepers of drinking places, however, yesterday persisted in disregarding the warning they had received from the Police, with reference to the matter, and consequently they were taken into custody. A few of the offenders were arraigned before the Police magistrates and required to give bail, but as the Courts close at 12 o'clock on Sunday, the majority were confined in the cells of the various Station-houses, their apprehension having been effected after that hour. It is thought that the experience of a night's imprisonment will have a salutary effect, and that hereafter the observance of the law will be more apparent. Following are the arrests reported in each Precinct:

Wards.	Arrests for selling Liquor. Males.	Females.	Arrests for Drunkenness. Males.	Females.
First	0	0	0	0
Second	1	0	0	0
Third	1	0	1	0
Fourth	1	0	3	2
Fifth	0	0	0	0
Sixth	0	0	3	1
Seventh	0	0	0	0
Eighth	8	0	1	0
Ninth	1	0	0	0
Tenth	3	0	2	0
Eleventh	1	0	3	0
Twelfth	1	0	1	0
Thirteenth	1	1	2	0
Fourteenth	1	0	3	0
Fifteenth	7	0	6	0
Sixteenth	0	0	1	0
Seventeenth	4	0	1	0
Eighteenth	0	0	0	0
Nineteenth	0	0	1	1
Twentieth	0	0	1	0
Twenty-first	0	0	0	0
Twenty-second	0	0	0	0
Totals	30	1	29	4

ANNIVERSARY OF THE DEATH OF JOHN BROWN.—Shiloh Church, corner of Prince and Marion streets, was crowded last evening, the occasion being the anniversary of the death of JOHN BROWN, to which Rev. HENRY HIGHLAND GARNET had promised to speak. The speaker, after eulogizing the character of his subject, said he believed if the country would produce one John Brown a year, for five years, Slavery would in that time be banished from the land. While speaking of the present excitement at the South, he said, that while he had never labored for a dissolution of the Union, he could not but believe that if South Carolina, and one or two other Slave States would secede, the result would be highly beneficial to the cause of Freedom. Let the colored men of the South, Slave and Free, only feel assured that the white men of the North would not interfere in case of a struggle, and he felt very sure that the slaves would be able to free themselves. In his opinion, South Carolina, without the Union, would not be able to take care of herself, let alone trouble anybody else. Once out of the Union, he felt sure that every white head of a family would tremble for its safety and his own. As an evidence of the weakness of South Carolina, he stated that when JOHN BROWN was to be hung, three States, Kentucky, Missouri and South Carolina, desired the honor of producing the rope to hang him with. The ropes were received; and when the one sent by South Carolina was tried with a weight equal to that of JOHN BROWN, it broke immediately.

MISERY AND DEGRADATION.—Officer DIDWAY, of the Twenty-first Ward, on Saturday, found in the tenement house No. 180 East Thirty-fifth-street, a woman, named HONORAH WHITE, with four little children, in the most pitiable state of destitution. The woman was weak and emaciated with disease, while her children lay together upon a straw pallet, with scarcely a rag to cover their nakedness. She stated that her husband's name was DAVID WHITE, and that he had been in the habit of getting drunk and beating her in a shameful manner. The result of his violence was, that a few days previous she had given premature birth to an infant, and afterwards she had received no care or attention. In addition to this brutality, her husband had recently stripped herself and children of all their clothing, as well as their room of what furniture it contained, all of which he had pawned for the purpose of obtaing money to buy rum. The sufferers were taken care of by the authorities, and a warrant was issued for the arrest of the drunken husband.

ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—On Saturday night, MARY ANN MCNEIL, aged 17 years, residing at No. 201 West Twenty-seventh-street, in a fit of despondency, resulting from unrequited love, procured some arsenic and swallowed it. Her aunt called in a physician, who administered an antidote to the poison, and the young woman will probably survive her foolishness.... GEORGE COOK, a youth of 20 years, also attempted on Saturday night, for some unexplained cause, to fly from those ills he had to others which he knew not of, by cutting his throat with a razor. It is not thought that the wound will result in his death.

RUMORED PRIZE-FIGHT.—The story was generally current last evening in sporting circles, that the match which has so long been talked of, for $1,000 a side, between the pugilists WOODS and KING, would be fought this morning at Hoboken. The statement was strengthened by the fact that the Eighth Ward was alive with pugilists, who besieged the livery stables for carriages to convey them to the scene of action. The police, as far as ascertained, took no action in the premises, preferring to let the law-breakers fall into the hands of the Jersey authorities.

RECEIVER OF TAXES—A HEAVY DAY'S WORK.—On Friday, the 30th ult., the Receiver of Taxes received the large sum of $1,423,019 72, being the greatest amount ever received in one day. So great was the throng of persons anxious to save the one per cent. (imposed on all taxes which remain unpaid on the 1st December,) the officers and clerks were compelled to remain in the office until a late hour at night. The receipts of the past week in this Department amounted to $2,635,176 27. The Croton Department during the week collected $5,577 36 water rents.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—The Board of Police Commissioners met on Saturday. HIRAM DAVIES and SAMUEL J. SMITH, roundsmen in the Seventh and Ninth Precincts, Brooklyn, were appointed acting Sergeants in their respective Districts. The resignation of patrolman ANDREW MCCONNELL, of the Sixteenth Precinct, was received and accepted, and several transfers of patrolmen were made.

THE COUNTY DEPOSITS.—There was not a quorum of the Committee of the Board of Supervisors, appointed to examine in relation to the whereabouts of the County funds, present at the City Hall on Saturday. Mr. PRATT, the Chamberlain, was in the Hall, waited there about an hour, and then retired.

UNION PRAYER MEETING.—A Union prayer meeting of all denominations will be held this noon in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church (Rev. Dr. ADAMS') for the special object of praying for our National Congress, which is to assemble at that hour. Rev. Dr. CUTLER, Rector of St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, will occupy the Chair. Services to commence at 12 o'clock.

Arrivals in the City.

Honorables Anson Burlingame, Eli Thayer and A. H. Rice of Massachusetts, M. W. Tappan of New-Hampshire, C. H. Durkee of Vermont, and A. F. Goodnow of New-York, Col. Morgan of Morgan Manor, and E. R. Diffenderffer of El Paso, are at the Astor House.

Hon. Harvey Baldwin of Syracuse, Capt. C. H. Van Brakle of Watertown, Col. Morris of the United States Army, P. L. Phythian of the United States Navy, and W. Shanley of Montreal, are at the St. Nicholas.

Capt. Alden of United States Navy; E. Watson of England; E. Kapperl of Mississippi, and J. F. Needham of Pernambuco, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

H. D. Burdett of Charleston, South Carolina; C. P. May of Montgomery, Alabama; C. O. Gallahan of Cuba, and N. H. Ward of the United States Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Capt. Meach of the United States Army; T. C. L. Chase and J. T. Dana of Minnesota, are at the Everett House.

Hon. J. T. Graham of Delhi, New-York, and Judge W. D. Shipman of Hartford, are at the Albemarle House.

Capt. Geal and Lorenzo H. Alva of Spain, are at the Lafarge House.

Alderman Darrow.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having been informed that DANIEL DARROW has received the nomination for Alderman in the Seventh District, it is with pleasure that we commend him to the people of that District as a man in every respect well qualified to perform the duties incident to the position for which he is a candidate.

We were all associated with him in the Common Council during the year 1859, and we are able, from experience, to say that he never gave his sanction to any scheme tainted with corruption, but bore himself, throughout his entire official career, with a purity of purpose that received the approval and indorsement of every upright and honest man.

It is our firm conviction that should he be elected he will prove himself, as he has heretofore, above and beyond the reach of bribery and corruption, reflect honor and credit upon that department of our City Government with which he will be connected, and in every instance, by his vote and the exercise of his influence, prove himself an honest man and an able official.

GEORGE ROSS, Councilman, 1858 and 1859.
ROBERT L. DARRAH, Alderman, 1859 and 1860.
HAMLIN BABCOCK, Councilman, 1859.
ANDREW CRAFT, Councilman, 1859.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 30, 1860.

FROM GUADALOUPE.—The brig *Julia Ford*, Capt. SWEET, from Guadaloupe Oct. 31, *via* Turks Islands Nov. 15, arrived yesterday, and reports the health of the city and islands very good. The crops of the islands were said to look well.

The Undersigned will give choice personal attention to sales of Real Estate, Bonds, &c., at the Exchange. Also, to sales of furniture at the residences of parties, corner sales, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers
No. 3 Pine-st.

Lyons and German Silk Velvets
BLACK, WHITE AND COLORED,
Suitable for
Jewelry Box,
Flower Manufacturers,
Milliners and
Dressmakers,
Fall Importation, (now open.)
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal and Mercer sts.

Clothing for Winter.—All men who have not purchased their Winter over-coats, business-coats, &c., and want a good article, at moderate price, are recommended to examine our stock before purchasing.

Also, boys' over coats of all kinds, and business and dress suits for boys of all ages, from three years to manhood.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 507 Broadway, (under St. Nicholas Hotel.

The Silver Prize-Cup, manufactured for the Robin Hood Rifles, of Nottingham, (the Duke of Newcastle's Regiment,) has just been completed and is on exhibition at our establishment for a short time previous to being sent to England. BALL, BLACK & CO.

New Within Reach of All.
GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
Prices Established for Seven Years,
$40 and upwards,
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Skates, Skates.
SKATES,
ALL STYLES,
At W. J. SYMS & BRO.,
No. 300 Broadway.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

A Christmas Present.
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINE,
With important improvements, at reduced prices, will prove the most acceptable present that can be offered to a lady during the Christmas Holidays.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

White, the Hatter, has now on hand a large stock of Hats, Caps and Furs, of the LATEST FASHION. WHITE'S DRESS HATS ARE SUPERB. Ladies purchasing Furs should not fail to call first at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

All the Favorite first-class Sewing Machines to let, with or without operators, and for sale at manufacturers' prices, at No. 710 Broadway, by
J. A. WHITMORE.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail*—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Squire & Lander
Have for sale Real Gold Jewelry and English Sterling Silver Ware, 5 per cent. less than any other house in the City. No. 97 Fulton-st., near William.

Finkle & Lyons' Sewing Machines, with new improvements, hemmers, &c., all complete, AT REDUCED PRICES. Agents wanted. Send for a circular. 538 Broadway, New-York, and 156 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Prepare for Cold Weather.—Bartlett's Hot-AIR FURNACE and PORTABLE HEATERS are powerful and economical. Estimates made for warming churches, &c. BARTLETT & LESLEY, 426 Broadway.

BIRTHS.

PURDY.—In Tarrytown, on Saturday, Dec. 1, the wife of ISAAC L. PURDY, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

OVIATT—WATERHOUSE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 28, by Rev. Mr. Schneller, Mr. FRANCIS W. OVIATT, of Saratoga Springs, to Miss MARTHA A. WATERHOUSE, eldest daughter of the late Hiram Waterhouse, of Maine.

☞ Washington County papers please copy.

CLAPP—VAN VALKENBURGH.—In Yonkers, on Wednesday, Nov. 28, at St. Paul's Church, by Rev. D. H. Brewer, MERRICK G. CLAPP, of Sandusky, Ohio, and ANNOINETTE G. VAN VALKENBURGH, daughter of the late B. Van Valkenburgh, of Albany, N. Y.

DIED.

FLEET.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 1, of consumption, ANNIE M., wife of Charles R. Fleet, and eldest daughter of John P. and Susan A. Flender, in the 24th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at the residence of her parents, No. 157 East 39th-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Eastchester to-morrow (Tuesday) morning, at 9 o'clock, for interment.

JANES.—In this City, on Sabbath morning, Dec. 2, Mrs. ELIZABETH, wife of Rev. B. L. Janes.

Her funeral will take place on Tuesday, Dec. 4, at 1 o'clock, at the Forsyth st. M. E. Church, near Division-st. The friends and relatives are invited to attend, without further notice.

FENWICK.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Dec. 1, at No. 201 Church-st., Mrs. PHILLIS FENWICK, wife of William Fenwick, aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday forenoon, 4th inst., from St. Philip's Church, Wesley-place, Mulberry-st., near Bleecker-st.

GILSTON.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 2, MALBY GILSTON, in the 85th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are requested to attend his funeral, from the First Presbyterian Church, 8th-av., on Tuesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation.

WATSON.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Dec. 2, CHARLES ROBERT, youngest son of Robert E. and Frances Amanda Watson, in the 4th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 201 West 12th-st., (late Troy st.,) on Tuesday, 4th inst., at 10 A. M.

KIERSTED.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 1, GILETTA, wife of Henry T. Kiersted, in the 50th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at 2½ o'clock on Tuesday, 4th inst., at Christ Church, corner of 35th-st. and 5th-av., without further notice.

ROBERTS.—In Brookly

DRY GOODS.

ARMSTRONG & BUTTERLY,
No. 140 6th-av.,
Near 11th-st.,
Late JOHN ELLIOTT & Co.
SELLING OUT WHOLE STOCK.
ATTRACTION!
FANCY GOODS AT HALF COST.
No such Bargains ever offered on 6th-av. before!
SALE COMMENCING AT 10 O'CLOCK TO-MORROW.
N. B.—CAROL & CHAPMAN'S LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS, Patti's and other styles, will be sold off at 5 cents each, to clear them right out.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
CONTINUATION SALE,
FOR THIRTY DAYS,
OF
OUR ENTIRE RETAIL STOCK
OF
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
ON MONDAY, DEC. 3,
WE SHALL OFFER OUR RETAIL STOCK
AT THE SAME
REDUCED SCALE OF PRICES!
OUR CLOAKS ARE ALL OF THE BEST MATERIALS,
THE LATEST STYLES
AND
MANUFACTURED IN A SUPERIOR MANNER,
BY MEN OPERATIVES,
And, consequently,
STRONGER AND BETTER FINISHED THAN ANY IN THE MARKET.
CHARLES STRUET,
No. 475 BROADWAY,
Between Broome and Grand sts.

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will offer at retail on MONDAY, Dec. 3,
THE ENTIRE BALANCE
OF
Their large and varied wholesale and retail
FALL AND WINTER STOCK
OF
SILKS, DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
HOSIERY, UNDER-GARMENTS,
GLOVES, &c.,
At a still greater sacrifice on former prices.
NO. 355 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS AT RETAIL,
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will offer at retail on MONDAY, Dec 3,
THE ENTIRE BALANCE
OF
THEIR WHOLESALE STOCK
OF
LINENS, DAMASKS,
TABLE-CLOTHS, NAPKINS,
TOWELLINGS, SHEETINGS, BLANKETS,
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, QUILTS, FLANNELS,
&c.
NO. 355 BROADWAY.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will offer on
MONDAY, Dec. 3,
An immense assortment of DRESS GOODS—viz: CALICOES, REPS, OTTOMANS, STUFF GOODS, MUSLIN DE LAINES, &c., at greatly reduced prices.
These goods, for the convenience of customers, will be cut up in dresses, marked in plain figures, and put upon a separate counter.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer sts.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer at retail, on
MONDAY, Dec. 3,
800 FRENCH CASHMERE LONG SHAWLS at $18, $20, $22, $25—reduced from $20, $25 and $35.
Also,
800 SCOTCH WOOL LONG SHAWLS,
proportionably cheap
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

REAL LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
A large assortment in
COLLARS, SETS, SLEEVES, VEILS, COIFFURES, SCARFS, &c.,
received per *Arago*, will be opened on
MONDAY, Dec. 3,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

MOURNING GOODS.
We have this day added to our large stock of
MOURNING GOODS,
OTTOMANS, REPS and EMPRESS CLOTHS,
of a superior quality, suitable for dresses for the coming season.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

EVENING DRESS GOODS.
JUST RECEIVED,
A large assortment of Goods suitable for Evening Dresses.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

RICH PLAIN COLORED
POULT DE SOIRES,
In the newest and most fashionable shades.
ALSO,
Two cases extra rich MOIRE FRANCAIS,
And MOIRE ANTIQUES,
Just received per steamer *Arago*.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
NEW STYLES OPENING DAILY,
BY BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.
Super Black Beaver Cloaks
At Lowest Prices.

810 CANAL-STREET. 810
CLOAKS, CLOAKS,
OF THE LATEST PARIS FASHIONS,
At prices to suit the times.
JOHN J. BENSON.

310 BENSON'S. 310
FURS, FURS,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
No. 310 CANAL-ST.,
Opposite Mercer st.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co. are now offering all their FALL IMPORTATIONS
of the above goods, at
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

GREAT BARGAINS IN INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS,
Will be offered at retail, on
MONDAY, Dec. 3
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY.

RICH SILKS—RICH SILKS.
Just received per steamer *Fulton*,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
One case of the most elegant
SILKS of the season.
Latest Paris Styles.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Have just received, and will open at retail, on MONDAY, a choice assortment of
REAL LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
NO. 355 BROADWAY.

CLOAKS. CLOAKS. CLOAKS.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
During the past week, owing to the great depression in the market, we were enabled to buy
A Large Lot of
ENGLISH, FRENCH and AMERICAN BEAVER CLOTHS,
At a Terrible Sacrifice.
ON MONDAY,
We will open a fine assortment of these goods, just received from our workroom, and manufactured in all the LATEST STYLES WORN THIS SEASON.
We respectfully request Ladies about purchasing to examine our present large stock, before going to Broadway or elsewhere, to purchase. In
QUALITY, STYLE and FINISH,
our goods will compare with any house in the trade, while our prices will be found much more reasonable than more expensive establishments. By being off Broadway, we save, in rent alone, five thousand dollars a year.
W. K. PEYTON, Cloak Manufacturer,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

CURTAINS.
BROCATEL, New Colors,
From $1 upwards. SATIN DELAINES
50 cents upwards. DAMASKS from
359. BROADWAY, KELTY. 359.

LACE CURTAINS
from
AUCTION,
AT LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.
359. G. L. & J. B. KELTY, BROADWAY. 359.

JAPANESE, CHINESE, EAST INDIA AND AMERICAN INDIAN ARTICLES, and FANCY and STAPLE GOODS, including many SINGLE SAMPLE PIECES of a most novel description, and comprising the most extensive and varied assortment ever offered in this country, well calculated for gifts or holiday presents, wholesale and retail,
FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 603 Broadway.

DRY GOODS

$500,000 OF DRY GOODS AT RETAIL.
OUR ENTIRE WHOLESALE STOCK
AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
At No. 581 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
In the assortment will be found, among other Dress Goods:

OTTOMANS,	MERINOES,
REPS,	PLAIDS,
VELOURS	EMBROIDERIES,
EMPRESS CLOTH,	SHAWLS,
SILK AND SILK ROBES,	CLOAKS,
&c.	&c.

ALSO,
10,000 dozen GLOVES, of our own celebrated make, and, perhaps, THE BEST GLOVES IN THE UNITED STATES at this time, at
80 CENTS PER PAIR.
These prices are only induced by the present agitation, and are lower than the panic prices of '57, affording a VERY UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY
to buy at less than the cost of production.
The above Goods can be purchased at either store, viz: NO. 380 BROADWAY, or NO. 581 BROADWAY,
Corner White-st. Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, DECEMBER 3,
A large lot of
DAMASK NAPKINS, all pure linen, at $1 per dozen.
A large lot of
HUCK TOWELS at $1 50 per dozen.
4-4 Table Damask, all linen, 50 cents per yard and upwards.
SHAKER AND ENGLISH FLANNELS, BLANKETS, &c. EQUALLY CHEAP.
No. 581 Broadway,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

5,000 YARDS OF RICH NEW DRESS Goods from auction
At 1s. 6d. per yard,
Half the price of importation.
Real Panic Prices,
At Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.,
Between 8th and 9th sts.,
CHAS. G. HOOK.

R. H. MACY'S
STOCK MUST BE REDUCED.
Closing-out sale for December,
PANIC PRICES!
PANIC PRICES!
We shall be ready MONDAY MORNING, Dec. 3,
At 8 A. M.,
TO CLEAR OUT
2,000 pairs ladies' Merino French Hose for 1s.
Cost to import 2s. and 2s. 6d.
2,000 pairs ladies' finest quality Worsted Hose, 2s.
Cost to import 4s., 4s. 6d. and 5s.
1,000 dozen children's and misses' Fleecy Lined White and Colored Merino Hose, at less than half the cost of importation.
150 dozen ladies' fleecy lined Silk Gauntlets, 4s.
Usual price, $1 25.
100 dozen ladies' and gents' fine Cloth Gloves, 2s. 6d., 3s. and 4s.
Cost to import 4s., 5s and 6s.
500 dozen ladies' and misses' fine Cloth Gloves, 2s.
Never cost less than 3s. to import.
50 dozen gents' Merino Vests, 44 cents and upwards.
200 dozen ladies' and misses' Merino Vests and Drawers, From 50 cents, great rate value.
REMEMBER
That we are closing all our Fall styles
of fancy BONNET RIBBONS at unheard of prices.
All our 25-cent Ribbons marked at 1s.
All our 37½-cent Ribbons marked at 15 cents.
All our 42-cent Ribbons marked at 18 cents.
All our 50-cent Ribbons marked at 25 cents.
All our 75-cent Ribbons marked at 37 cents.
The finest stock of French Flowers, Head-Dresses, Feathers, Riches, &c., in the City.
They are all to be closed at panic prices.
Our stock of Yankee Notions is the largest on the avenue, and it wants reducing.
Best quality Needles, imported, 4 cents a paper.
Best quality solid Head Pins, 4 cents a paper.
All our articles in Yankee Notions stock selling out.
Now selling 2,000 best Steel Scissors, 15 cents,
Usual price, 38.
Now selling, 2,000 very best
LADIES' KID GLOVES,
The same we have sold for two years, and which have given universal satisfaction, for
63 cents, 63 cents, 63 cents, 63 cents.
There are none better in the City at any price or any make.
1,000 Embroidered Cambric Setts closing at $1.
Full value $2.
1,000 French and Scotch Cambric Collars,
Closing, Closing, Closing, from 1s. 6d. to $5.
All marked way down.
Full stock of Veils under price.
Full stock of Real Lace under price.
Full stock of Point Collars, &c., under price.
Full stock of ladies' best Linen Handkerchiefs
Under price.
Full stock of ladies' and children's made-up
Under clothing, closing very low.
BEST MECHANICAL CORSETS
Selling for 6s. to 8s.
FLANNELS, MUSLINS, WHITE, GOOD TOWELS,
And everything in the way of Housekeeping Goods closing at very low prices.
R. H MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

AT KINZEY'S.
GREAT CLEARING SALE
OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
READY 9 A. M. MONDAY MORNING,
LARGE SALE OF FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.
Clearing sale 1 & 0 bunches French Flowers, 6c., 9c., 12c.
Clearing sale 2 000 bunches fine Flowers, 6c., 9c., 12c.
Clearing sale 1,800 bunches Feathers, from 6c. up.
Clearing sale Chenille Nets, 16c., 31c.
Clearing sale Chenille Head-dresses, 31c.
Clearing sale Millinery Goods.
Clearing sale of Trimming Ribbons, 2c., 3c., 4c., 6c.
Clearing sale of Bonnet Ribbons, 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c.
Clearing sale of Rich Bonnet Ribbons, half price.
Clearing sale of Rich Bonnet Strings, 44c.
Clearing sale Shetland Veils, 12½c.
Clearing sale Silk Lace Veils, 10c.
Clearing sale Silk Illusion, 6c.
Clearing sale Wide Tarletons, 12½c.
Clearing sale Dress Trimmings, 1c., 2c., 3c., 6c.
Clearing sale Silk Fringes, 1c., 2c., 3c., 4c.
Clearing sale Silk Velvet Trimmings, 2c. 3c., 4c., 6c,
Clearing sale Silk Velvets, all colors, 18c. piece.
Clearing sale of Merino Hose, 10c.
Clearing sale of Fancy Wool Hose, 8c.
Clearing sale of English Merino Half Hose, 12½c.
Clearing sale of Child's Cotton Hose, 3c.
Clearing sale of Ladies' Heavy Ribbed Hose, 10c.
Clearing sale of Ladies' Fleeced Lined Hose, 12½c.
Clearing sale of Ladies' Cotton Hose, 6c., 8c., 10c.
Clearing sale of Ladies' Merino Hose, 15c., 18c.
Clearing sale Gents' Brown Half Hose, 5c.
Clearing sale Gents' ribbed Wool do. 9c.
Clearing sale Gents' English Merino do, 15c.
Clearing sale Gents' 3-thread Cotton, 8c.
Clearing sale Ladies' and Gents' Fleeced Lined Gloves, 10c., 10c.
Clearing sale Ladies' heavy Silk-Lined Gloves, 18c.
Clearing sale Ladies' Fleeced-lined Gauntlets, 18c.
Clearing sale Ladies' fine Cloth Gauntlets, 44c.
Clearing sale of Cloth Gloves 25c.
Clearing sale of fine Zephyr Mits, 8c.
Clearing sale of Wool Gauntlets 8c., 12½c.
Clearing sale of Ladies' Silk Gloves, 10c.
Clearing-out entire stock of Collars, 6c., 10c., 18c., 25c.
Clearing-out entire stock of Sets, 25c., 5 c., 63c.
Clearing-out entire stock of Handkerchiefs, 3c. 4c., 6c.
Clearing-out entire stock of Barbs, 6c., 8c., 10c., 15c.
Clearing sale Black and White Laces.
Clearing sale Woolen Goods.
Clearing sale of Fancy Goods.
Clearing sale of Kid Gloves.
The above, Ladies, are some of the bargains you will find, along with a large stock of other articles equally low, all closing out, wholesale or retail, at
W. KINZEY'S
Cheap Embroidery and Ribbon Store,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

EMBROIDERIES AND RICH LACES.
IN CONSEQUENCE
OF THE
PANIC! PANIC!! PANIC!!!
We are determined to offer our very large stock of Fall Importations for the balance of the season at such prices as must command
AN IMMEDIATE SALE,
Consisting of numerous novelties, viz:
Black French Lace Veils, from $1 and upwards.
Black Thread Lace Veils, from $2 50 and upwards.
Black Thread Guipure and French Laces, all widths.
Valenciennes, Point, Honiton and Guipure Laces.
Honiton Lace Collars, $, worth $1 50.
Point Lace Collars, $3 and upwards.
Real Lace Handkerchiefs, Coiffures, Barbes, &c.
Lace Sets, in great variety.
Paris embroidered Collars, Sets and Handkerchiefs.
Bands, Flouncings, Edgings and Insertions
Infants' Waists, Robes, Frocks, Capes, &c., &c.
Illusion Sleeves in great variety and new styles.
Break fast Cases at half prices.
Ladies will find this a golden opportunity to purchase first-class goods at very reasonable prices.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Successors to Peter Roberts, No. 420 Broadway.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY,
120 Point Appique Lace Sets, much lower than their regular prices, from $6 a set to $15.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

800 PIECES 4-4 PLAIN AND BROCHE
VELOUR OTTOMANS,
At 75 cents per yard.
(Value, $1 25.)
A. T. STEWART & CO.

MOURNING GOODS,
In every variety,
AT POPULAR PRICES,
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

YARD WIDE CHINTZ PRINTS,
Fast colors,
In new and elegant designs and
Superior quality.
Only 12½ cents per yard.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

EVERYBODY SAYS I MUST ADVERTISE my store, before I can sell goods. Well, if that is the case, I advertise it.
463 6th-av., corner 28th st., sells Ribbons and Flowers.
463 6th-av., corner 28th st., sells Hosiery and Gloves.
463 6th-av., corner 28th-st., sells Embroideries.
463 6th-av., corner 28th-st., sells all kinds Lace.
463 6th-av., corner 28th-st., sells Dress Trimmings.
463 6th-av., corner 28th-st., sells Linen Goods.
463 6th-av., corner 28th-st., sells Dry Goods.
463 6th-av., corner 28 h-st., sells Yankee Notions.
463 6th-av., corn r 28th-st.,
SELLS GOODS VERY CHEAP.
C. J. CUSHMAN.

ISAAC HADDOCK,
NO 265 GRAND ST.,
Sells all descriptions of Domestic and Fancy Dry Goods at lower prices than they are to be had in most other houses.
I. H. will have till after the Holidays a large variety of fancy articles (bought in the auction rooms) suitable for presents, which will be sold for about one-half the usual prices.

BURNT GOODS FROM THE LATE FIRE, consisting of linen diapers, sheetings, table-cloths, napkins, doyles, huckaback diapers, drilling, bagging, &c., just received, and for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catherine-st.

DRY GOODS.

BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT'S
BANKRUPTCY!
FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS
Worth of
LADIES' and MISSES' CLOAKS,
AND
LADIES' and MISSES' FURS,
ALL TO BE SOLD
at
50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR,
OR
ONE-HALF THEIR VALUE.
HANDSOME SETS OF REAL MINK SABLE,
$20, worth $40.
$20 CLOAKS FOR $10.
$30 CLOAKS FOR $15.
$40 CLOAKS FOR $20.
ALL PORTIONS
OF THE STOCK OF THE LATE FIRM
WILL BE
SOLD AT THE SAME PRICES,
IN PROPORTION TO
THE ORIGINAL COST,
viz.:
FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
BANKRUPT SALE
Of BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT,
No. 301 BROADWAY.

301 THE RESULT OF THE PANIC, 301
$150,000 WORTH OF
NEW DRY GOODS
TO BE SACRIFICED IMMEDIATELY
AT PANIC PRICES,
Comprising
THE ENTIRE STOCK
OF
RICH DRESS GOODS,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
Including the entire
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
Now in the store of
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st
That the public may comprehend
THIS GREAT SACRIFICE,
The necessity of which
Is patent to all,
We give a list of prices at cost.
To show the exact reduction
At which they are offered:
RICH SILKS, cost $1 50, offered at $1.
RICH SILKS, cost $1, offered at 86c.
RICH SILKS, cost 88c., offered at 65c.
OTTOMAN VELOURS, cost $1 25, offered at 75c.
FRENCH MERINOS, cost $1 13, offered at 75c
PARISIAN REPS, cost 75c., offered at 50c.
PARISIAN DE LAINES, cost 20c., offered at 12½c.
60 RICH OTTOMAN VELOUR DRESS PATTERNS,
At $4 50! actual cost, $6 75.
Ladies can now replenish
Their wardrobes
With the latest styles of
RICH DRESS GOODS
At a cost of
ONE-THIRD LESS THAN AT ANY TIME PREVIOUS.
Housekeepers will also find
The same reduction
On all the necessary articles
For home consumption.
Including
FINE IRISH LINENS,
TABLE CLOTHS,
TABLE DIAPERS,
RUSSIA DIAPERS,
SCOTCH DIAPERS,
TOWELLINGS,
NAPKINS, &c., &c.
Also,
300 pieces BROWN SHEETING, at 5 cents per yard.
300 pieces BROWN SHEETING, at 6½, fine and heavy,
Quilts, Blankets and Flannels, &c., &c., &c.
Cloths, Vestings (Cassimeres and Jeans,
ALSO,
An elegant assortment of
LADIES' AND MISSES' CLOTH CLOAKS.
Of every description,
Included in the general sacrifice.
N. B.—State and Eastern bills taken at par.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY
Will offer on MONDAY,
1,500 Gent's colored-border hemmed Handkerchiefs, all linen, at 3c. each, 50 per cent. below importers' prices.
750 Gent's, also, at 4c—regular prices are $1 each.
Also, a full assortment of Ladies' hemmed Handkerchiefs, at prices.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

GLOVES—GLOVES IN GREAT VARIETY.—Also, English Hosiery, ladies', misses' and gents' Drawers and Vests; children's Gaiters, Mittens and Gloves; in art's Merino and Knitted Shirts and Socks. N. E.—Zephyr Worsted, 12½ cents; Saxony Yarns. Alexander's Gloves at ELGER'S, No. 883 Broadway, near 19th st., east side.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN wishing first class accommodations for the Winter, can find them at No. 83 Henry-st., corner of Clark Brooklyn. Pleasant rooms and good board at a moderate price. Private table if desired.

BOARDING.—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD HABITS and very respectable family desires board in a pleasant locality, in a small and strictly private family, where he can be well accommodated. Give the particulars of a good home. Locality between 4th and 14th sts., and 2d and 6th avs. Boarding-house keepers need not answer. Address, with full particulars, C., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—AN OLD-FASHIONED NEW-ENGLAND family, of quiet habits and social disposition, will board two gentlemen in a pleasant front room. Those who prefer the home-like enjoyments and substantial table peculiar to a private Eastern family are invited to call at No. 292 Hudson-st., near Spring. Terms very moderate.

BOARDING.—A BACK PARLOR, HANDSOMELY furnished with rosewood or a third story front room, nicely furnished, for a gentleman and wife, with full or partial board; family small; terms moderate; dinner at 6. Call at or address No. 80 West 36th-st., near Broadway.

BOARDING.—ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM AND two small ones, with board, suitable for a small family, or three or four single gentlemen. The house has all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 79 West 39th-st., near 6th-av. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good room and board with a private family, at No. 94 West 27th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, with private table or without board, may be had at No. 49 Lafayette-place, in the immediate neighborhood of Astor Library and Cooper Institute.

BOARDING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with board by applying at No. 23 West 22d-st. They will be assured of home comforts. The best of reference required and given.

BOARDING—NO. 17 LAFAYETTE-PLACE. A few vacant rooms for families, and also for single gentlemen.

BOARD DOWN TOWN, FOR $3 PER week, at No. 391 Greenwich-st., between North Moore and Beach sts. Rooms newly furnished, and each with fire and light. Table substantial and abundant. Call only from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

2 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.—TO RENT—A fine suite of rooms on the first floor, furnished or unfurnished, at the Madison Park House, private tables furnished if preferred. Best of reference required.

A LADY HAVING A FOUR-STORY brown stone house in one of the most delightful locations in the City, above Madison-square, between Broadway and 6th av., is now prepared to let to a first-class family the whole of the first floor, consisting of two parlors and extension room, furnished or unfurnished, with private table if desired. References exchanged. Address J. C. B., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

ELEGANT FURNISHED APARTMENTS on the first floor, including parlor and bedroom, to let, with full board; also, rooms in suite or single if desired. A location convenient to all of the stage routes. Unexceptionable references required. No. 21 University-place, corner of 9th-st.

FOR A GENTLEMAN ONLY.—A SMALL third story front room, to let, with partial board only; gas, bath and water-closet adjoining. Apply at No. 118 West 12th-st.

BOARD WANTED.—ROOMS AND BOARD IN A first class modern-built house, and pleasant neighborhood, for two families; one, consisting of a gentleman and wife; the other, of a gentleman, wife, nurse and child. Location between 4th and 23d sts., and 5th and 6th avs. Dinner at 6 P. M., and breakfast by 7½ A. M. Terms moderate. Address HOME, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES board for the Winter, for himself, wife and son, aged 7 years, with a plain private family, in a central and pleasant location above 14th-st.; will require room and bedroom, furnished, on second floor. Address R. V. B., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife and child six years old, in a private family, or boarding-house, with but few boarders; parlor and large bedroom required. Location above 14th-st., between 4th and 6th avs. Address, giving location, rooms, price, &c., S. A. W., Box No. 412 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES board for himself, wife, daughter and servant, in a private family, where there are no other boarders. It must not be above 42d-st., nor below 14th-st.; terms must be moderate. Address Box No. 663, Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A LADY AND LITTLE daughter; parlor and bed room in a first class house, second floor preferred. Location between 14th-st. and 34th st., between Broadway and 6th av. Address No. 12 West 19th-st., Monday, bef re 6 o'clock.

BOARDING FOR A GENTLEMAN AND his wife and two single gentlemen, in one of the most pleasant locations in Brooklyn; the house possesses the modern improvements, and convenient to ferries and cars. Inquire at No. 251 Degraw-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET.—NO. 39 WEST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., elegantly furnished rooms to let, with board; suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or parties of single gentlemen; location one of the most convenient. References exchanged. Dinner at 6.

TO LET—A FRONT ROOM IN THE THIRD STORY, furnished with gas, water, closet, &c., will be rented at No. 42 East 22d-st., near the lines of 4th-av. cars and stages.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR GENTLEMEN for gentlemen and their wives. Dinner at 6½. Apply at No. 65 Nassau-st., near Fulton ferry.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—ONE OR two gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board in a private family, at No. 292 Henry-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED—A SITUAtion by a respectable girl as chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing; she can be recommended from her last place, No. 20 West 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young woman as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or as waitress; understands her business; the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 145 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts., in the fancy-store, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY AN active young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberwork and washing; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Apply for two days at No. 163 Prince-st., Room No. 10.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a competent young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 154 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young German girl to do chamberwork and washing; has good City references. Call at No. 71 1st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chamberwaid, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or as waitress; three years City reference. Call at No. 33 West 12th-st., near 5th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH PROtestant woman, a situation as cook; understands soups, jellies and game; is also a good baker of bread and biscuit; understands the care of milk and butter; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, in a private family, as cook; she understands her business in all its branches—soups, meats, and game and all kinds of desserts, the best of City reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 145 7th-av., over the apothecary's, second door from 20th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; understands French and English cooking also. Has the best of City reference. Call for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable woman, who is a good and capable cook, and can furnish satisfactory recommendations from her present employers. Apply between 10 and 2 o'clock, at No. 2 Great Jones-st.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE COMPETENT Protestant young woman wants a situation as cook in a private family; is a good cook, and excellent bread and biscuit baker; has the best of City references. Address 69½ 37th-st., corner 6th-av., top floor, for 2 days.

A COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHO thoroughly understands French and American cooking, and has had long experience in the first families in the City, wishes a situation. Best of references. Call at 365 6th-av., near 23d-st., in the bakery, for two days.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as good plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; good reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 331 West 28th-st., first floor.

A COOK.—A COLORED COOK WANTS A SITUation in a private family; can do the best of cooking in all its branches, and understands it thoroughly. Can be seen at No. 284 4th-av.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A GIRL, A SITuation as good plain cook, good washer and ironer or to do general housework. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 177 Adams-st., Brooklyn, in the rear building.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young girl, to cook, wash and iron, or to do chamberwork and waiting. Can be seen for two days at her last place of employment, Dr. Hutton's, No. 115 West 9th st.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant young woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron for a private family, who perfectly understands her business in every branch; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit, and dresses up linens in beautiful style; no object one to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen to-day and Tuesday, at 62 4th-av., near 9th-st.

A COOK, &c.—ANY LADY IN THE CITY OR country in want of a really smart, economical, faithful servant to do cooking, washing and ironing or general housework, and for sobriety, neatness and honesty, can be very highly recommended, can be suited by applying at No. 68 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant girl to do general housework; understands plain cooking, washing and ironing, or would do the chamberwork or plain sewing; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 61 West 20th-st.

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Two young girls, Protestants, want situations, one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; they are clean, civil and capable and willing to make themselves useful. Apply at No. 421 Broadway, up stairs.

A COOK, &c.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN wishes a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer in a small private family, at reasonable wages. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 15 West 13th-st.

A COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY family in Brooklyn or the country, in want of a smart, capable and highly recommended servant, who thoroughly understands all kinds of kitchen work or general housework, will apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn. Wages moderate for the Winter.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a competent young woman, as thorough cook and laundress; wages $7 per month; no objection to go a short distance in the country; none but Protestants need apply at No. 396 9th-st., second door, front room.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable German girl, to cook, wash and iron or do general housework; is a first-rate baker and understands her business thoroughly; no objections to go in the country. Call at 405 Broome-st.

A COOK OR WASHER AND IRONER.—A Waited by a respectable young woman a situation to cook, wash and iron; is willing to make herself useful. Over 5 years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 119 East 13th-st.

A CHILDREN'S NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—Any lady desirous of procuring an experienced child's nurse or waitress and chambermaid, whose references from gentlemen's families will be found unexception able apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn. Wages very moderate for the Winter.

A CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young woman as child's nurse and seamstress. Can be seen to-day at her present employer's, No. 318 West 22d-st.

A DRESSMAKER.—WANTED A SITUATION by a French dressmaker; can cut or fit in the most fashionable style; work by the day, week or month. Address No. 88 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

A DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker wants employment by the day in families to cut and fit ladies' dresses. Apply at No. 68 East 13th-st., corner 4th-av.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY an active, tidy young woman, a situation to do general housework in a small family; is willing and obliging and willing to make herself generally useful; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a Protestant young woman to do general housework, or chamberwork and fine washing and ironing in a small private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 210 Sullivan-st., second floor, back room.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY AN American lady, a situation as housekeeper, either in the City or country; she is thoroughly competent, and can give good reference as to respectability. Address Mrs M. J. M., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

A HOUSEKEEPER OR GOVERNESS.—Wanted by a respectable middle-aged American woman a situation as housekeeper or governess to take charge of and educate small children, who renders aid in the general requirements of a family. Address, by letter, C. G. VAN ORAN, No. 76 East 12 d-st., New-York. The most unexceptionable references can be given.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing, and French ironing, or would do chamberwork and fine washing, has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 153 Union-court, University place, between 14th and 12th sts.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent person a situation as laundress in a respectable family; has six years reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 155 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT WOMAN that can take charge of an infant. Good recommendations required. Apply at No. 13 East 15th-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS child's nurse, by a light colored girl. Can be seen at the house of her present employer, 13 Lexington-av.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted by a Protestant French girl as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid or ladies' maid; is a first-class seamstress; knows how to fix ladies' hair in the best style and is willing to make herself generally useful; salary not so much looked for as a good home. Call at No. 356 6th-av.

A NURSE, &c.—A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman is in want of a situation as nurse and chambermaid; can take charge of an infant from birth; is a good plain sewer, or would do fine washing and ironing; is a servant of experience, having reference of long standing, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 68 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress by an experienced and respectable woman; understands the care of a baby from its birth or as seamstress in a gentleman's family; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; satisfactory reference can be had. Call at No. 63 20th-st., corner 6th-av., first floor on second flight of stairs.

A NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED AS nurse and seamstress, by a competent person who has been for years in care of children; no objection to City or country, or to go South or West. best City reference. Can be seen at No. 98 West 28th-st.

A NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS nurse and seamstress, or chamb rmaid and seamstress by a Protestant young woman; best of City reference; can be seen at No. 42 West 31st-st., between 6th-av and 6th-av., for two days.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT YOUNG woman wants a situation as general family seamstress; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses. Also, family sewing of all kinds; no objections to wait on a lady if required. The best City references. Can be seen at No. 279 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a competent woman as nurse and seamstress; capable of taking charge of a baby

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK. James Jeffrey and Duncan S. Bancroft Davis, Trustees, and another, plaintiffs, against the New-York and Erie Railroad Company and Joseph Walker, Uriah J. Smith and William T. Hooker, Trustees, defendants.—Fifth mortgage sale.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as Referee, and pursuant to a final judgment of foreclosure and sale, entered in said suit (known as the above foreclosure suit) on the 9th day of June, 1860, and a judgment of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, entered on the 15th day of September, 1860, as appeared by the last will, of the 28th day of January, 1861, at 12 o'clock, noon, on that day, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, (and through A. J. Bleecker, auctioneer,) sell at public auction, the real and personal property, rights and franchises directed by the judgment in said suit to be sold, and which are therein described and reserved to, as follows:

All and singular, the Railroad of the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and now in the possession of the Receiver, from and including Piermont on the Hudson River, to and including the final terminus of said Railroad on Lake Erie, and that part of said road known as the Newburgh Branch, from Newburgh to the main line, together with the lands, tracks, lines, rails, bridges, ways, buildings, piers and wharves, erections, fences, walls, fixtures, privileges, franchises, rights, and all the real estate and leasehold property which were of said Company, of every kind, in the States of New-York, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1858, and all the tolls, incomes, issues and profits to be had from the same, and all rights to receive or recover the same, and all railway stations and depôts, with the appurtenances necessary for the complete use of the road. Also, all the locomotives, engines, tenders, cars, carriages, tools and machinery belonging or appertaining to said Railroad. Also, all the estate, right and property, terms and remainders of terms, franchises and privileges, and rights of action of whatsoever name or nature in law or in equity, conveyed or assigned unto the New-York and Erie Railroad Company by the Union Railroad Company, by an indenture bearing date Sept. 10, 1852, being the Railroad of the Union Railroad Company, as it then existed, and all the land and real property forming or connected with or appurtenant thereto, and all the rails, tracks, bridges, culverts, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures of every kind connected therewith; and all their buildings, erections, depôts' stations, station-houses, offices, factory shops and edifices on or adjacent to or connected with or appurtenant to said road; and all the estate, right, title, interest, possession and demand of the said Union Railroad Company of and to the premises, and every part and parcel thereof, the rights, privileges, franchises, titles, power and properties of the said Union Railroad Company, with the right to transport persons, mails and property over said Union Railroad, and charge, demand, collect and receive tolls for the transportation of persons, mails and merchandise, and other estates and rights, all of which are fully described in said indenture. Also, an indenture of lease, bearing date the 9th day of September, A. D. 1852, made between the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company and the Union Railroad Company, together with all and singular the premises therein mentioned and described, and the buildings thereon, and the property, real and personal, with the appurtenances, in the said two indentures, and each of them, demised, conveyed and transferred for and during all the rest, residue and remainder then to come, of and in the terms respectively mentioned in the said indenture of lease, subject to the conditions, rents, covenants, provisions and agreements in the said indentures respectively contained. Also, all the estate, rights, interest, title and property, in law and equity, of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or in the possession of the Receiver under the fifth mortgage, in and to every matter and thing, estate and property, terms and remainders of terms, franchises, privileges and appurtenances of whatsoever name and nature, conveyed by the several aforesaid indentures of lease to the Union Railroad Company, or any of them; being:

1st. An indenture made on or about the 9th day of September, A. D., 1852, between the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, of the State of New-Jersey, parties of the first part, and the Union Railroad Company, parties of the second part, whereby the railroad of the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, as it then existed, with all the land and real property forming, or connected with, or appurtenant thereto, from and including its terminus and station at and in the City of Paterson and County of Passaic and State of New-Jersey, to and including its terminus and station at and on Bergen Hill, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, at the junction of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and its rails, bridges, culverts, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures, on, adjacent to, connected with or appurtenant thereto, and all its buildings, erections, depôts, stations, station-houses, offices, shops and superstructures on or adjacent to the said road, and all the estate, right, title, claim and demand of the said Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company of, in and to the same, and every part and parcel thereof, and all its rights, privileges, franchises, titles, power, property and claim and tolls and right to receive the same, and all its cars, engines, tolls, and all its rights and pretensions to charge, demand, collect and receive tolls for the transportation of property, persons and merchandize, were granted, bargained, sold, demised and to farm let unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, for and during the continuance of the charter of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, with covenants for renewal, and certain agreements and covenants, by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, were, by the same instrument, assigned to the said Union Railroad Company, as will more fully appear by reference to said last named indenture, upon certain terms therein more particularly set forth, which said lease was, on or about the 10th day of September, A. D. 1852, assigned by the said Union Railroad Company to the said the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, with the assent of the said President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company.

2d. Another indenture entered into on or about the 9th day of September, A. D., 1852, whereby the said the President and the Directors of Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company made certain agreements with the said Union Railroad Company for laying down a third rail upon the road-bed of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for the use of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, as will more fully appear by reference thereto, which said last-named indenture was assigned to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company by the Union Railroad Company, with the assent of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company.

3d. A certain other indenture, made on or about the 9th day of September, 1852, for certain considerations and on certain terms therein fully set forth, whereby the said Patterson and Hudson River Railroad Company granted, bargained, sold and demised, and to farm let, unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, all and singular the depôts, lands and real estate of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, in Jersey City, with the appurtenances, for the term of two years from September 15, 1852, with covenants for renewal, which said lease was afterwards assigned to the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, with the assent of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, and hath since been renewed.

4th. A certain other indenture, made on or about the ninth day of September A. D. 1852, between the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company, of the State of New-Jersey, of the first part, and the said Union Railroad Company, parties of the second part, whereby the said Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company granted, bargained, sold, demised, and to farm let unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, for and during the continuance of the charter of the said the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company, with covenants for renewal—the railroad of the said lessors, and all the land or real property forming or connected therewith, or appurtenant thereto, and their rails, ties, tracks, bridges, culverts, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures on, adjacent to, connected with, or appurtenant to their said road: and all their buildings, erections, depôts, station-houses, offices, shops and edifices on or adjacent to the said road, and all the estate, right, title, claim and demand of the said Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company of, in and to the same, and every part and parcel thereof, and all its rights, privileges, franchises, titles, power, property and claim and tolls and right to receive the same, and all its cars, engines, tolls, and all its rights and pretensions to charge, demand, collect and receive tolls for the transportation of property, persons and merchandize, were granted, bargained, sold, demised and to farm let unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, for and during the continuance of the charter of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, with covenants for renewal, and certain agreements and covenants, by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, were, by the same instrument, assigned to the said Union Railroad Company, as will more fully appear by reference to said last named indenture, upon certain terms therein more particularly set forth, which said lease was, on or about the 10th day of September, A. D. 1852, assigned by the said Union Railroad Company to the said the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, with the assent of the said President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company.

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3d. A certain other indenture entered into on or about the 9th day of September, A. D., 1852, whereby the said the President and the Directors of Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company made certain agreements with the said Union Railroad Company for laying down a third rail upon the road-bed of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for the use of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, as will more fully appear by reference thereto, which said last-named indenture was assigned to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company by the Union Railroad Company, with the assent of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company.

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OUR DIFFICULTIES WITH PERU.

The Diplomatic Correspondence Between the two Governments.

The following is a translation of the official documents in which the Peruvian Government announces to its various diplomatic agents throughout the world, the suspension of diplomatic relations between Peru and the United States:

CIRCULAR TO THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

MINISTRY OF THE FOREIGN RELATIONS OF PERU, LIMA, Oct. 24, 1860.

In fulfillment of the duty imposed upon my Government by civilization and the friendship it has cordially sought with that of ——, I have the honor to address myself to ——, in order to inform you of the highly important fact of the suspension of diplomatic relations between Peru and the United States of North America, which has been caused by His Excellency, Minister Plenipotentiary, JOHN R. CLAY, demanding his passports, which have been delivered to him. It is at the same time proper to present to —— the reasons which must satisfy you that this deplorable event has not been provoked by Peru; and to this end, I inclose the number of the official periodical, in which are recorded the several notes which have passed in regard to the transaction between this Ministry and the said Minister Plenipotentiary; and I also remit to —— an abstract or summary of all that has occurred from the inception of this unhappy business, in order that the whole may be brought to the knowledge of your Government.

It will be permitted me in this place to submit to —— a brief statement of the event which has produced the controversy.

CIRCULAR TO THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS, FROM THE PERUVIAN MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS.

LIMA, October 24, 1860.

A Peruvian ship-of-war, which was cruising on the southern coast to protect our guano deposits from the depredations of the chief of a rebellion, who had established himself in the City of Arequipa, made prizes of two American merchantmen, the *Lizzie Thompson* and *Georgiana*, having discovered them loading guano in inlets, which not only were not frequented for the business in this article, but being neither large nor even small ports of the nation, were not open to foreign merchant vessels. The *Reglamento de Comercio*, which is a law of the State or nation, and the regulations for the taking of guano, which are also its laws, and other dispositions of the Government prohibit, under penalty of the confiscation of the vessel, the loading of this article from the deposits from which it was taken by the two American ships. These laws and orders, published at divers times, were republished in consequence of the rebellion of Arequipa, and, besides, the Diplomatic Corps were properly notified of their existence. There was nothing lacking, then, on the part of the Government, that the infractors of these laws should apply the penalties to themselves, and the aforesaid vessels had no right to suppose they would be exempted from their application.

Furthermore, the guano which these vessels were loading, had been sold to them at a very low price by a military chief of the rebels of Arequipa. The guano, which was national property, could only be disposed of by the National Government and in accordance with the laws cited above. The Government had also notified foreign public agents of the facts of the case, for the better security of its rights, although the notification was not necessary, and had received no protest to the contrary from them. The *Lizzie Thompson* and the *Georgiana*, then, committed a depredation in taking by voluntary contract the national property from the hands of a party of rebels, who had not the least title to it. For such flagrant infractions and outrages upon the *Reglamento de Comercio* and of the laws for the working of the guano beds, and for such scandalous defrauding of the State of its property, these vessels were seized and confiscated in strict accordance with the laws of the nation.

Mr. CLAY made no objection to the form which the matter took in the Courts, but he protested against the seizure and confiscation of the vessels, claiming that the chief of the rebellion of Arequipa was a Government *de facto*, who could dispose of the national property within his power, and that the Government, in fact and by right, of the nation was in civil war with this Chief. The most luminous demonstrations have been produced by my Government, both here and before the Cabinet of Washington, as to the true character of the pretended Government of Arequipa, (a Government which was not recognized, directly or indirectly, by any nation,) and its lack of capacity to dispose of the national property—the possession of all its rights by the National Government, with which all foreign Governments, as well as that of the United States, continued in diplomatic intercourse—the non-existence of a civil war with the rebels and the legitimacy of the seizures, even in case there had existed an intestine war.

Unfortunately, my Government has not been able to convince that of the United States, in the lengthened discussion between them, of the baseless character of the claims set up by the owners of the *Lizzie Thompson* and *Georgiana*; and the Cabinet at Washington has tenaciously persevered in the claim of a large sum as indemnification, even using intimations towards this Government little in conformity with the friendship which we owe to that Republic. My Government has not been willing to acknowledge itself, as has been exacted, responsible for the seizure of these vessels, because it cannot renounce rights so important and so clear as those in question—because it cannot attack its own sovereignty and the independence of the judicial power; because, to accede to the demands of the United States would be to establish a lamentable principle for all governments, including that of North America, and leave the national property to the mercy of any rebel who choose to arrogate that he was a government *de facto*; because, especially, the revenue from the guano would be attacked by rebels who would assume to be such with the sole object to dispose of this article; and because, in order to be faithful to the nation, we should guard, as we do guard, with particular zeal, the conservation of these revenues, hypothecated to the payment of the public debt, internal as well as external.

From the tenacious exactions of the Government of the United States, and from the just and firm negative of my Government has resulted the conflict which we now deplore. To shun this conflict, no pains has been spared, and Peru has even made a clear sacrifice of its rights. She has proposed to submit the case to the arbitration of a third Power, first designating Great Britain, and afterward offering to conform herself to the decision of any Power that might be selected by the United States. She has consented thus to consider the matter in doubt, and to leave to a foreign arbitration that which she believes fully admits of no doubt. The Government of the United States has declined this manner of settlement, resorted to by all nations in similar cases, when she should ought to adopt it, if she believes that reason and right is on her side.

Lastly, His Excellency, Mr. CLAY, proposed to my Government that all the claims of American citizens against Peru should be given to a mixed Commission, which should commence its work with the previous declaration on the part of my Government that it admitted itself responsible for the confiscation of the *Lizzie Thompson* and *Georgiana*. My Government could not consent, of course, to the declaration indicated. Mr. CLAY then modified his proposition, asking that indemnification on all the claims of American citizens, including those for the two vessels, should be regulated by the mixed Commission. My Government declared that it could not admit, even indirectly, the responsibility indicated; and it is this which Mr. CLAY has been pleased to qualify as an absolute negative on the part of my Government to the demands of his own, and that which has caused his regretted retirement.

Mr. CLAY has not been kind enough to bear in mind that most of his requirements have been conceded, that is, to submit them to a mixed Commission, with important sacrifices of faculties on the part of my Government; and that, in the question relative to the *Lizzie Thompson* and *Georgiana*, it has not interposed an absolute negative, for, in the arbitration proposed by my Government, it could result that this demand would be satisfied if founded in justice.

More, as to the retirement of Mr. CLAY, my Government has warmly solicited him not to carry his resolution into effect, and that the Cabinet at Washington be consulted upon the truly satisfactory state of the question which he is charged to ventilate. But Mr. CLAY has judged that his instructions will not permit him to take upon himself the responsibility of a few days' hesitation, and has believed that his inflexibility in the matter is of more value than to give his Government an opportunity upon reflection, and in view of all the sacrifices already made by Peru, to resolve upon continuing to cultivate with this nation the friendly relations it has hitherto maintained, and prevent the evils which would result to the commerce of both Peru and the United States, from a disagreement between the two. He has not chosen to abstain before the consideration that he goes to present before the world, and before his own Government that he has sustained, with inflexibility, a demand purely pecuniary against Peru, to whom the question is more than one of money—of principle of vital importance.

The civilized Governments of the world, and especially yours, will allow, in this grave and delicate matter, that Peru has justice on her side, the principles and practice of international right, and that she has exhibited a spirit of equity and harmony, and will admit that my Government is clear of the responsibility for the suspension of diplomatic relations which his Excellency, Mr. CLAY, has insisted on.

I have the honor to tender to you the assurances, &c., &c.

(Signed,) JOSE FABIO MELGAR.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN RELATIONS OF PERU, LIMA, Dec. 22, 1860.

The undersigned, Minister of Foreign Relations of Peru, has the honor to address His Excellency, the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, for the purpose of making known to him the ultimate and definite resolution which the Government of Peru has taken respecting the demand made by the American Minister for indemnification to the owners and outfitters of the American ships *Lizzie Thompson* and *Georgiana*, which were seized by the Peruvian war steamer *Tumbez*, which engaged in the illicit and forbidden guano traffic at Punta de Lobos and Pabellon de Pica.

But before proceeding further, the undersigned considers it necessary to state to His Excellency in a succinct manner, all the events which have occurred relative to this affair, since the undersigned became charged with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, on which occasion he appreciated in all its importance, the grave question arising out of the seizure of said ships.

His Excellency, Mr. CLAY, should recollect that on the first official visit he made to the undersigned, the 11th last October, he expressed the desire that there should be a prompt settlement of all matters pending between the United States Legation and the Peruvian Ministry, especially that relative to the *Lizzie Thompson* and *Georgiana*. His Excellency will also recollect that the undersigned was full of the same desire, and disposed to terminate these negotiations in as friendly and equitable a manner, as propriety and the interests of Peru would admit, while he assured his Excellency, Mr. CLAY, that he would give his particular attention to such matters as he might bring forward.

In fact, the undersigned examined the matter with great care, and justly scrutinized the documents relating to this delicate question, well understanding that it was indispensable to know the value of the captured ships and their appurtenances, without being understood that by favoring such a course, neither the undersigned or his Government recognized any right to present a claim, nor obligation to allow the indemnity demanded.

The undersigned had the honor to thus express himself to his Excellency on the occasion of his second visit, and to represent, furthermore, that the period of several days would be necessary for the official appraisement of the appurtenances belonging to said vessels when they arrived in the port of Callao.

The day following the aforesaid visit, the undersigned remitted to the Commandant-General of Marine, not only the inventories that had been made up by the national authorities in the port of Callao, but also those delivered by the captains of the ships, all of which should have served to keep His Excellency informed that due diligence had been practiced.

Whilst awaiting the completion of the appraisement, the undersigned, to his surprise, received the official note from His Excellency, the American Minister, insisting, in a forcible manner, to know what determination the Peruvian Government had adopted in relation to the matter; also stating that it would be desirable to have this reply before the sailing of the next semi-monthly steamer.

The undersigned cannot refrain, for the present purpose, to make to His Excellency, Mr. CLAY, those just observations which appertain to the fact of his having been conformable to the exercise of those previous exertions, and which were necessary for the greater enlightenment of Peru and the exigency that demanded them.

The official notes under date of 2d and 4th of November, exchanged for this purpose between his Excellency and the undersigned, contain the memoranda of previous interviews, and proves the constant refusal of the undersigned to enter into the merits of the question, or to promise anything respecting the same, until the inventories which had been requested from the Comandante-General of the Marine should be received.

These documents having been obtained, and at another interview between his Excellency and the undersigned, the American Minister stated that he could not enter into any discussion, as his instructions on this point, which were final, prohibited him from doing so, the undersigned replied that Peru, being a sovereign and independent nation, had the right to determine what course should be pursued in order to arrive at a settlement of the question, and she could not and ought not to admit the principle that all discussion was closed, for this principle is nothing more nor less than conceding to the Government of the United States unlimited rights in the matter.

At subsequent interviews between His Excellency, Mr. CLAY, and the undersigned, it was found impossible to devise any means by which the conclusion of the pending negotiation could be facilitated, because the Government of Peru defended its indisputable rights and the interests of its Treasury, and the American Minister held himself confined to instructions he had received from his Government. Furthermore, the information from the Comandante-General of Marine, and the appraisement of the said ships made under his order by the Captain, Don ANTONIO DE LA HAZA, present a very notable difference from the valuation placed upon them by their Captains subsequent to the seizure.

At this stage of the affair, the undersigned suggested to His Excellency, Mr. CLAY, that he should have an interview with the Vice-President of the Republic, inasmuch as the grave importance of the question naturally called for the adoption of every available means for the settlement of the affair in a proper and convenient manner.

This conference was held the 7th of that same month, and the undersigned believes it useless to refer to this interview in the present note, for His Excellency Mr. CLAY well knows that the Vice-President of the Republic could offer nothing more than to submit the question to an especial tribunal of the Council of Ministers for a definite solution.

Long, deliberate, and prudent, was the discussion in this respectable body; every possible measure by which the rights of Peru could be reconciled with the relations of friendship existing between her and the American Union was brought forward, to be met only by obstacles to the satisfaction of these conflicting desires. A true appreciation of the circumstances, arising from prudential counsels, had its due weight in the discussion which took place.

The subject being exhausted, and after a laborious examination of all the documents presented, the council, with the approbation of the Vice-President charged with the Executive power, declared a repetition of the refusal to comply with every demand for indemnification that had been made upon the Government of Peru; and that this refusal was based on those weighty reasons which had been brought to the knowledge of the American Government by the resident Minister in Washington, Don CIPR ANO CORONEL ZEGARRA, in his conference with His Excellency Gen. CASS, on the 14th of September last. Also, that none of the dangerous consequences that may result, however sad they may be, can, in any manner, change the firm resolve of the Peruvian Government; and finally, the seizure of the vessels *Lizzie Thompson* and *Georgiana*, the legal proceedings which took place before the Court of Confiscation, the condemnatory sentence which fell upon them and the sale which followed in consequence, are legal, unalterable and do not in any manner compromise the Government of Peru.

The undersigned believes it will be offensive to the well known intelligence of His Excellency, Mr. CLAY, should he reproduce in this communication the abundant and indestructible reasons which, pending the dilatory course of this question, have been set forth by the Señor ZAVALLOS, Minister of Foreign Relations, and in Washington by the diplomatic agents of Peru, the Señores OSMA and ZEGARRA. The undersigned also believes it will be offensive to the same intelligence of His Excellency Mr. CLAY, should he repeat in writing, the principles which were expressed by him in conversation at their last conference; but he cannot excuse himself from calling the attention of His Excellency to certain events which have recently occurred, the simple mention of which will be sufficient to prove that the Government of Peru, notwithstanding the conviction of the justice of its course, has omitted no means to make the matter understood by the Government of the United States, that every pretext for offence between the two countries might disappear, and a friendly satisfactory result be attained.

The lengthy discussion which took place between Señor ZAVALLOS and His Excellency, Mr. CLAY, when the *Lizzie Thompson* and *Georgiana* were seized, unfortunately, did not result in producing any satisfactory mode of settlement, and the Government of Peru had no misgivings in referring the matter to its diplomatic agent in Washington, which, in effect, was done, thus giving a proof of confidence in the rectitude of the United States. Not having obtained the end desired by this course, and no other result than the evident determination of that same Government to render effective the claim for indemnification which could not be qualified by any just or legal title, it proposed yet another mode of settlement, acknowledged by all nations in similar cases, and even accepted under special circumstances by the Cabinet at Washington. The mode proposed was the arbitration of some respectable Power like Great Britain, from whose impartial judgment justice might be expected. With a feeling sufficiently profound, the Government of Peru saw that the United States always refused to accept this honorable, necessary and lawful arbitration; and this feeling of regret was greatly increased, inasmuch as this refusal caused a strong suspicion that the Government of the United States was not satisfied of the justice of its cause, fearing an adverse judgment in the arbitration which had been proposed. Those friendly relations which Peru has so carefully cultivated with the United States do not meet with merited reciprocity, since Peru is refused that which, in a similar case, was conceded not long ago, to another section of South America.

The Government of Peru went still further. It instructed its resident Minister in Washington, Señor ZEGARRA, to ascertain whether the Government of the United States would propose a proper arbitration which would evade the conflict which this question might occasion, and which should dissipate the fear of Peru that she has not that consideration which by right is her due as a friendly State, and that the justice which has distinguished her proceedings in all those cases of reclamation which have been presented for various causes heretofore, is not recognized. But, sad to relate, Gen. CASS only proposed an arbitration as difficult to be entertained, as to concede the indemnity now demanded. It was proposed, in effect, to Señor ZEGARRA that the affair would only be taken into consideration on the immediate payment of the indemnity, said act of payment to appear as the voluntary act of the Government of Peru; thus, to evade the most important principle, and the one which, more than all others, the Government of Peru desires and is bound to preserve. This proposition compromises that principle, since the payment of the indemnity is bound up in it. Such an act would seriously prejudice the interests of the National Treasury, and hazard the circumspection and respectability of the Government to the greatest extent imaginable; and which, without a stable system of administration, without respect to laws which should be obeyed, and without any consideration for its proper dignity, seizes contraband guano vessels, submits them to the competent Court, disposes of them in obedience to the judgment of the tribunals, and immediately, by an unusual mode, those mandates are destroyed, and the violators of the law, who have been submitted to a legal and merited judgment, are voluntarily recompensed with extravagant sums of money!

From the manner, then, that Peru, on her part, has avoided no possible conciliatory means for the defence of her rights, it appears that the United States, on their part, have never failed to deny them. The lengthy discussion in this Capital with His Excellency, Mr. CLAY, the same discussion maintained in Washington with His Excellency the Secretary of State; the proposition to arbitrate denied; a reconsideration of the affair, and extreme propositions made, beyond even what the dignity of a Government or the honor of a nation can permit, have only served to cause such a repulse as is contained in the official note which His Excellency, Mr. CLAY, addressed to the undersigned on the 6th of the present month, the answer to which assured His Excellency that the question would be resolved on the principle upon which he had called it up.

In the adoption by the Council of Ministers of the definitive resolution, of which mention has been made in another paragraph of this dispatch, they had before them also, all the arguments adduced in this discussion, and the undersigned reproduces them for the better enlightenment of Mr. CLAY, and the vindication of the rights of his country.

The vessels *Lizzie Thompson* and *Georgiana* rendered themselves culpable not only for a notorious violation of the neutrality they were bound to observe, but for the infraction, already proved, of the fiscal regulations and laws and of the coasting trade of the Republic, namely, loading guano in places where foreign vessels are prohibited access.

This infraction of the national laws obliged the Government to turn these vessels over to the Court of Confiscation, that justice might follow in all legal ways. The vessels were condemned to public judicial sale, the product of said sale to be appropriated to the captors, who are officials of the Peruvian War Marine.

The sentence of this competent tribunal once promulgated, the Government has no power to alter it. According to the Constitution of Peru, the Government is obliged, under a heavy responsibility to comply and enforce compliance with judicial judgments.

The *Lizzie Thompson* and *Georgiana* facilitated the revolutionary party in obtaining resources, with a knowledge of the risks to which they exposed the owners and others interested in the vessels, for there had been circulated throughout the Republic, in anticipation, a law of Congress which declared that the Government would not be responsible for any injury or damage which those foreigners affording aid to the said revolutionists, might suffer. This law of the 4th of January, 1857, was amplified in order to obtain the cooperation of the Executive, and stating the penalties to those persons charged with its infraction.

It having been already proved by the predecessors of the undersigned, and by the diplomatic agents of Peru in the United States, that the *Lizzie Thompson* and *Georgiana* merited the condemnatory sentence which was pronounced against them, the undersigned may be permitted to add that whatever might be the acuteness and wisdom of the most celebrated jurist, the perfect right by which the said vessels were seized, tried and condemned, cannot be denied. So true is this, that the Government of the United States and its enlightened representative in this capital in demanding indemnification, have not been able to call in question the legality of the judicial proceedings, and derive aid only from the assumption that at the time of the appraisement two Governments existed in Peru, a question which has been much discussed, and which it is unnecessary to renew.

The undersigned will conclude this communication, expressing to His Excellency, Mr. CLAY, that the Government of Peru believes that the Government of the United States, appreciating the principal facts, will relinquish its demand for indemnification, and that it will recognize the great efforts which the Government subscribed hereto has made; that this question might not come to that extreme which could produce any prejudicial disagreement between Peru and the United States. But in any event, if unfortunately these hopes are vain, the Government of Peru will comply with its sacred obligations to protect the national honor, making manifest the rights and the justice by which she is sustained, that she may be duly appreciated by all the civilized nations of the earth, when they come to judge of the moderation she has exercised to the present time, as they will have to judge of her determination if, unexpectedly, the conflict should come which, at every cost, she has endeavored to avoid.

The undersigned reiterates to His Excellency, Mr. CLAY, sentiments of respect and consideration.

(Signed,) MIGUEL DEL CARPIO.

To His Excellency, the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, LIMA, Dec. 23, 1860.

The undersigned Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, has had the honor of receiving the official note which His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Relations has been pleased to address to him under date of the 22d of the present month, for the purpose of communicating the definitive and final resolution which has been taken by the Government of Peru not to admit the reclamations which have been presented in favor of the owners and other parties interested in the ships *Lizzie Thompson* and *Georgiana*, and refusing all indemnity for the capture and condemnation of the said vessels.

Before proceeding, the undersigned may be permitted to correct a mistake which His Excellency has made in the *résumé* of the conversations held during the interviews that have taken place with reference to the said cases. His Excellency says, that "after having obtained said documents, (the inventories, &c., from the Commandant-General of Marine,) and in another interview of the undersigned (His Excellency) with Mr. CLAY, the latter declared that he could not enter into any discussion whatever, because his instructions were positive, and prohibited it."

Taking this at the same time with the declaration made by His Excellency in the previous conference, that His Excellency could not enter upon the discussion of the question itself until some light was thrown upon the value of the vessels seized and the property found on board of them, it would appear as if the undersigned had declined all negociation, even with reference to the value of the vessels and property, and the amount that should be payable to the owners and other parties interested as indemnification for their seizure and the losses that may have resulted therefrom. If such was the impression that the observations made by the undersigned left upon the mind of His Excellency, it was erroneous.

What the undersigned observed to His Excellency in the first conference, and what he repeated in the subsequent interviews, was that he considered "all discussion, so far as regards the principles involved in the cases, and the rights of those who claimed indemnification, as terminated."

But that he was ready, in case the reclamations were admitted by the Government of Peru, to enter into a discussion with His Excellency upon the *examen* of the inventories and other documents, and to make whatever reduction should be just and proper in the sums claimed."

It is true that the undersigned did not wish to open a discussion upon the questions of right and of justice involved in these cases; but he said that he was ready to commence an examination of the documents, with a view of arriving at a satisfactory arrangement as to the sum that should be payable by the Government of Peru.

Referring to the note of His Excellency, the undersigned confesses that the positive refusal of the Government of Peru to enter into an arrangement of these reclamations, and to indemnify the aggrieved owners of the vessels for their losses in consequence of their capture and illegal condemnation, has surprised him somewhat; for, considering the assurances that His Excellency had given him in the various interviews that had taken place, the same as His Excellency the Vice-President charged with the Executive power of the Republic on the 7th of the present month, of his desire that these reclamations should be amicably arranged, the undersigned had been led to indulge himself in the hope that the Government of Peru would accept its responsibility, and in this manner a question so disagreeable would soon be terminated. These assurances, however, were not in keeping with the declaration that the Resident Minister of Peru, Don CIPRIANO C. ZEGARRA, has announced as having made to the Secretary of State of the United States, in a conference which took place in Washington on the 14th of September last past, and of which, if it really took place, His Excellency must have known when making such assurances to the undersigned.

His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Relations informs the undersigned that the Government of Peru has adopted this declaration, after a solemn consultation between His Excellency the Vice-President and the Council of Ministers, and that it is in effect that the Government of Peru disregards all demands for indemnification in the aforesaid cases; and that none of the hazardous consequences that may result, however lamentable they may be, will induce the Government of Peru to change its firm resolution; and finally, that the seizure of the *Lizzie Thompson* and *Georgiana*, the proceedings against said vessels before the Judge of Confiscation, the decision and condemnation pronounced against them, and their sale, which took place in consequence, are legal, unalterable, and do not compromise in any manner the Government of Peru.

Such, then, is the final and definitive resolution of the Peruvian Government upon the demand for the adjustment of the cases alluded to, as communicated officially to the undersigned by his Excellency the Minister of Foreign Relations of Peru.

This reply is so positive and explicit in its language that the undersigned does not judge it necessary to reply to the other observations contained in the note of his Excellency of the 22d, with reference to the capture and condemnation of the vessels, and the notes exchanged between those who have preceded his Excellency in the Ministry and the undersigned, and between the Secretary of State and the diplomatic agents of Peru in Washington.

It only remains, therefore, for the undersigned to communicate to the Secretary of State the note of his Excellency and the resolution of the Government of Peru. This he will do by the packet of the 27th of the present month, and will await new instructions from the Government of the United States. He does this with regret, for he is persuaded that this refusal on the part of Peru will gravely affect the harmony and amicable relations between both Republics, which, as well the undersigned as his Government, have always desired to preserve and to promote.

The undersigned will not venture to say what may be the measures that the Government of the United States may determine to take under these circumstances; but it is certain that it will not temporize nor vacillate in the prosecution of these reclamations to an equitable, prompt and complete settlement. His Government has a clear idea of what is just, and has always been guided by justice in its international relations; but in all that relates to its rights abroad, it knows what is due to its citizens, and it will extend to them ample protection whenever they may have suffered an evident injustice in their persons or interests.

With this note, the undersigned closes, for the present, his correspondence with His Excellency, the Minister of Foreign Relations, in so far as regards the cases of the before mentioned vessels.

The undersigned, in all the phases of the negotiation, has made the greatest efforts to carry the reclamations to a satisfactory and amicable solution, and most sincerely deplores that his efforts have been thus far unsuccessful.

In conclusion, the undersigned has the honor of notifying His Excellency, that the United States will consider Peru as responsible for whatever other damages may result to the parties interested from this refusal to indemnify them for the seizure and condemnation of their vessels, and for all the consequences that may result from this resolution of the Government of Peru.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to offer to His Excellency, the Minister of Foreign Relations, the assurances of his distinguished consideration.

J. RANDOLPH CLAY.

To His Excellency Señor Dr. D. MIGUEL DEL CARPIO, Minister of Foreign Relations of Peru. ect., etc.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, LIMA, June 5, 1860.

In the interview that took place yesterday, the undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, had the honor of expressing to his Excellency the Minister of Foreign Relations of Peru the sincere regret with which the Government of the United States had seen that all its efforts, and those of the undersigned as its representative, to arrive at a rational and mutually equitable arrangement of the difficulties which have arisen with regard to the capture and confiscation of the ship *Lizzie Thompson* and the bark *Georgiana*, have been frustrated; and finally, that the Government of Peru persists in the determination not to indemnify the owners and other parties interested for the damages and loss they have suffered by reason of such seizure. The undersigned further informs His Excellency that this determination of the Peruvian Government must be considered as a lack of friendly feeling towards the United States, and will become incompatible with the continuance of those cordial relations which it has always been desired to carefully cultivate, but that have not been correspondingly met with equal good feeling on the part of the Government of Peru.

Considering, on the other hand, that a further discussion of questions that have already been exhausted by both parties, would be inefficacious and would only result in still greater asperity, if not really in mutual exasperation, the Government of the United States has forwarded instructions to the undersigned to submit the following propositions to the Peruvian Government, with the view, if it be possible, of arriving at a definitive arrangement of these questions.

1. Will the Government of Peru reconsider the decision announced in the note addressed by His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Relations to the undersigned on the 22d of December, 1859; will it, in specific terms, recognize its responsibility for the seizure and confiscation of the ship *Lizzie Thompson*, and the bark *Georgiana*, and its willingness do enter into and abide by an equitable arrangement of the damages and loss suffered by the owners, captains and crews of said vessels?

2. Will the Peruvian Government, assenting to the previous proposition, enter into a Convention for the appointment of a mixed Commission that shall not only decide the amount of the indemnification that may justly result from the seizure and confiscation of the aforesaid vessels, but also will investigate and adjudicate whatever other reclamations of the citizens of the two Republics respectively against the other, may be now pending between the two Governments?

The Government of the United States presents these propositions, animated by the friendly spirit which has always characterized its relations with Peru, and in submitting them, the undersigned has the confident hope that they will be accepted and approved by the Peruvian Government, and that they will conduce to a satisfactory arrangement of the before-mentioned questions.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to reiterate to His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Relations the assurances of his most distinguished consideration.

J. RANDOLPH CLAY.

To His Excellency Señor Dr. D. MIGUEL DEL CARPIO. Minister of Foreign Relations of Peru, &c., &c.

[We shall complete the publication of these documents to-morrow morning.]

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Front-street Murder.

THE PERPETRATOR SURRENDERS HIMSELF—HIS ACCOUNT OF THE AFFAIR—THE INVESTIGATION BEFORE THE CORONER.

CHARLES MCAULEY, who, it is alleged, killed PATRICK KELLY, at No. 215 Front-street, on Thursday night last, by stabbing him with a knife, after having eluded the Police for nearly forty-eight hours, deliberately walked into the Second Police Precinct Station-house at about 8 o'clock on Saturday evening and surrendered himself to Sergeant RHODES, who was then in charge. MCAULEY is of small stature and anything but a desperado in his general appearance. Remorse for the terrible crime and the trouble which he has brought upon his innocent family was what decided him to surrender himself. As will be seen by the testimony of Mr. MCDONALD, (annexed,) whose house he entered immediately after the offence was committed in a distracted state of mind, and exclaimed, "Oh, what will my children do," the whole trouble seemed to be about them.

He says that he was under the influence of liquor at the time of the unfortunate occurrence, and pretends to have a very indistinct idea of what transpired. He remembers going into the yard to fight, and that two men attacked him. He is not conscious of having used a knife, but if he did, it must have been a pocket knife, with two blades. He denies that he has been concealed in any house, but says he was under a pile of logs in a yard at the foot of Bridge street. His original design was doubtless to make a desperate attempt to escape, for when he came into the Station-house he was so disgusted that several of his acquaintances who were present did not recognise him, and the officer on duty supposing that he was a vagrant seeking a place to lodge for the night, was about to tell him that they were full and he could not be accommodated there, when made himself known. At the door of the Station-house he passed Officer MCCANN with a man who knew the accused well, without being recognized by either of them. Yesterday afternoon Officer MCCANN took MCAULEY to the County Jail, in Raymond-street. On their way there they stopped for a short time in the office of the Inspector of Police. MCAULEY's manifestations of agony while there would have excited the commiseration of the most callouse heart.

MCAULEY is 30 years of age, and a native of Cornwall, England, where his father was one of the coastguard. In 1848 he went to live in the north part of Ireland, near Derry, and worked about there until about three ago, principally as a carpente, when he came to this country. He was married in Derry six years ago. Upon his arrival here he worked first in SHINWELL's white lead factory, at the foot of Gold-street, Brooklyn, but the work not agreeing with him, he obtained a situation in A. T. STEWART & Co.'s store, New-York. This situation he gave up to take care of his wife, who was sick, and for a short time thereafter he was out of employment, save three months ago he obtained a situation in the store of CLAFLIN, MELLEN & Co., No. 111 Broadway, New-York, and was employed there up to this occurrence. Soon after he was locked up in the Station-house, he requested to see his wife, and she was sent for. She met him very coldly, and was rather inclined to rebuke him for his conduct, while, on the other hand, he was much affected, and manifested great anxiety for his wife and their two little children. At parting he kissed her affectionately, but she did not return a similar token of affection. He was much affected by her indifference. The only particular interest she manifested at all was in a desire to know whether his life would be forfeited, and when told that the most that could be done was to send him to prison for life, both seemed to feel relieved.

CORONER'S INVESTIGATION.

On Saturday afternoon the jury impanneled by Coroner HORTON, to investigate the case, assembled at the City Hall. The jurors are: Thomas McMullen, R. Barlow, R. G. Collins, Wm. Hackett, George E. Wheeler, Robert Kirby, P. C. Cassidy, Anthony Cole, J. C. Hands, I. C. Courlis, Seymour L. Suydam.

The following is the testimony, as taken by the Coroner:

Catharine Kelly, sworn—Resides at No. 215 Front-street, and is the widow of Patrick Kelly; knows Charles McCauley; he lives in the same house, front room, on second floor; saw McCauley on Thursday evening about eleven o'clock standing near my door; he called my husband, Patrick Kelly, out; heard McCauley in his own room say that he could take that man across his knee and spank him; a little while after that he came out of his own room near my door and called my husband; he said if Kelly was a man to come out now he could kick him; I had my door locked and my husband was in the room; told McCauley to go into his own room and mind his business; told him if he did not go into his own room he would be sorry for it, as Pat was not going out; my husband then put on his boots; I begged him to stay in—he said no; heard McCauley say to my husband, "Come to the backyard," my husband went; I followed them down stairs; my husband turned to me and said, "Kate, go get Johnny McTamany;" I went and called him; he came to the yard right after me; when I reached the yard saw McCauley and my husband; they were standing talking; don't remember what they said; they were about four feet from each other; McTamany was just coming in the yard; as I came in the yard McCauley said his wife never expressed the words; did not hear my husband make any answer; McCauley said something more—what I do not know, and then immediately blows passed between them; don't know who struck first; McTamany caught hold of McCauley; my husband called out that he was stabbed; he said, "I am stabbed;" whether McTamany and McCauley were on the ground or not; after my husband said he was stabbed, he started to go up stairs, he went in the basement door and up the basement stairs and then he fell; McCauley passed through the basement and came up stairs and passed where my husband lay, and where he went I do not know—have not seen him since; don't suppose they were in the yard more than five minutes; did not see anything in McCauley's hand when he struck my husband; it was not very dark; it was moonlight; did not know that either had anything in their hands; the night before I went into Mrs. McCauley's her husband, another man and Mrs. McCauley were there; went to see her about something she had said about my husband and me; she had said that my husband came in at twelve or one o'clock and beat me; she used to me an offensive epithet; Mrs. McCauley said she wanted nothing to say to me and ordered me out of the room; I did not go at that time; told her she ought to be ashamed of herself; she then opened the door and told me to clear out; she shoved me out; McCauley said he did not want to hear any more stories; I then left; my husband came to the door when he heard her order me out; my husband and myself then went to our room; we have lived there one year from last June; McCauley moved there some time in July last; never knew my husband and McCauley to have any quarrel previous to this; never heard my husband say that McCauley had threatened his life; Mrs. McCauley and I never had any other difficulty; it was early in the evening, about eight o'clock, when I went into the room; don't know of any understanding between McTamaney and my husband about this quarrel; McTamaney had not been in my house that evening.

Randall McDonald, sworn: Resides at No. 230 Water-street; is a porter in a dry goods store; did not see the fight between McAuley and Kelly; McAuley came to my house, as near as I can say, about 12 o'clock at night; he burst the door open, and ran into my bedroom; when I woke up he had hold of my father, saying, "Aleck, Aleck;" my father said, "Hallo! what is the matter;" I then turned round in the bed, and saw the man standing by the window; I asked who was there, and he said, "Charley;" he asked me to get up, and by this time he run into the kitchen; I followed him, and he said once or twice, "I am done for now;" he then said, "I'll swing—I'll swing—not a doubt of it;" he was then sitting on a chest right opposite the window; I asked him what was the matter with him; he said he had got into a fight in Front-street, and struck a man; he then told me he was going to faint, and lay back on the chest; he then asked me for a mouthful of water; I gave it to him; he then said, "I know he is dead; oh, what will my two poor children do!" he then got up, and traveled about the floor; I then told him he should go, and not stop there; he then said once or twice, "What will I do?" I told him I did not know what he would do, but he should leave here; he then asked me for my hat; I told him he could not have it; I did not know where it was, as there was no light in the room; he then went to the front window and looked out through the blinds; I then went into the bedroom and came out about a minute afterwards, and saw him standing half in and half out of the door; he said something I did not understand, and I told him for God's sake to go out; he then stepped as if he was coming into the room again; I told him again to go, and he went out, saying that he should go by the way of the Wallabout; I then went into the bedroom, told my brother to get up and go next door and get the candle lit; my brother came in with the candle lit; I then shut the door and turned the key in it, and put a chair with the back under the handle of the door; my brother and I then went to bed and heard nothing afterwards; have known McCauley between 3 and 4 months; he appeared very much excited; did not say who the man was he had stabbed; he had on a light-colored cap and a dark coat.

Drs. Bauer and Willetts, who held the *post-mortem* examination, were next placed on the stand. Their statement was in substance the same as published in the TIMES on Saturday morning last.

Coroner HORTON adjourned the inquest until Wednesday next.

MCDONALD, who was arrested on suspicion of having aided MCCAULEY to escape, was discharged upon his own recognizance.

MORTALITY.—There were 103 deaths in this city during the week ending Saturday last, classified as follows by the Health Officer: Men, 19; women, 25; boys, 26; girls, 33; adults, 44; children, 59; males, 45; females, 58. There were 13 deaths by inflammation of the lungs; 10 each by consumption and convulsions; 16 by fevers—9 of which were scarlet. There were also three deaths each by old age and cancer; 51 of those who died were under 5 years of age; 77 were natives of the United States.

POLICE BUSINESS.—During the month of November, 222 cases were disposed of in Justice MOORHOUSE's Court—165 of which were for intoxication.

BODY FOUND.—The body of an unknown man was taken out of the water near the foot of Montague-street, Saturday. Further particulars can be obtained from Coroner HORTON.

[Advertisement.]

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, OPEN THIS DAY.
INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway.
Including the DUSSELDORF GALLERY, and JARVES COLLECTION.
Admission 25 cents.

[Advertisement.]

CANNOT BE EQUALED!—JOHN COURTENAY, residing in Yonkers, New-York, completely crippled for 20 years by inflammatory rheumatism, was miraculously cured by a three months' persistent use of HOLLOWAY's Pills and Ointment.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Saturday, Dec. 1—6 P. M.

FLOUR in fair demand. WHEAT—Sales in car lots at $1 05 for State; 4,000 bush. White Michigan, in car lots, on private terms. OATS very firm; sales 25,000 bush. at 36c., delivered at the Central Dépôt and afloat; including 11,000 bush. afloat, on private terms, supposed at 36½c. CORN dull at 64c. for Western Mixed; 67c. for Yellow Round. BARLEY inquired for at better prices; sales 6,000 bush. Wayne County at 70c., and 4,000 bush. Hammondsport, four-rowed, at 68c. WHISKY—Sales